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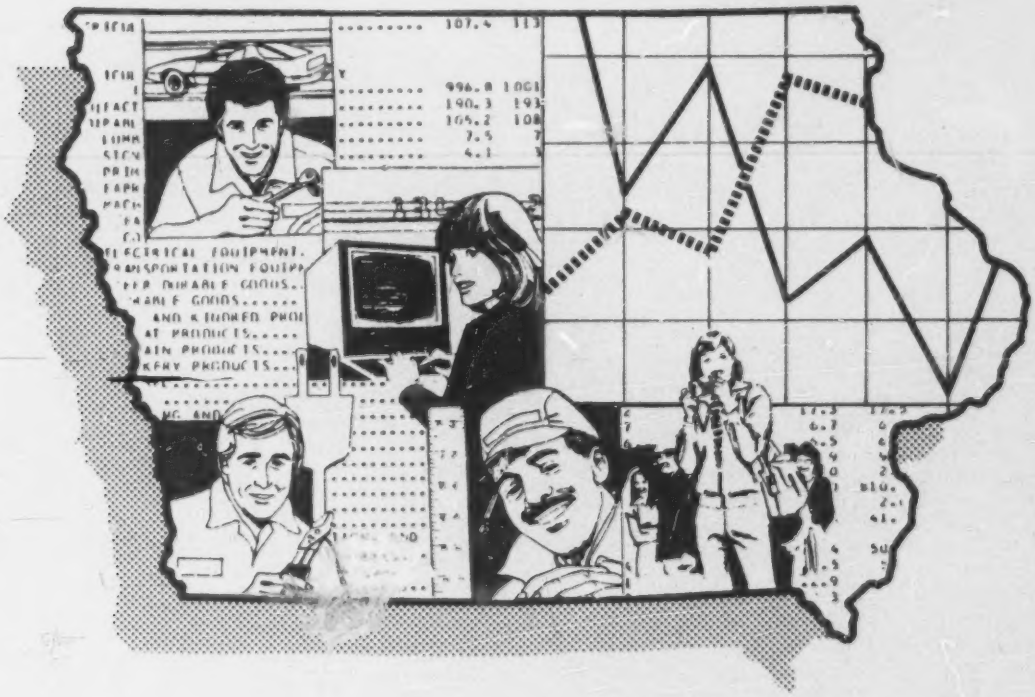
Job Training Partnership Act

Labor Market Information

for Iowa



JOB SERVICE OF IOWA

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR IOWA
(Job Training Partnership Act)

STATE OF IOWA

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P R E F A C E

Labor Market Information for Iowa is a statistical and analytical presentation of labor force, population, and occupational data for the state. It is prepared by the Labor Market Information Unit, Audit and Analysis Department, Iowa Department of Job Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. Computerized data on Job Service applicants and openings have been used extensively in the preparation of this report.

General information for the sixteen Iowa Service Delivery Areas may be found in the appendix. For more detailed knowledge about these areas, the reader should consult Labor Market Information for Service Delivery Areas, published quarterly by the Iowa Department of Job Service.

The Iowa Department of Job Service is fully committed and dedicated to a policy of equal employment opportunity for all in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, discipline and any other aspect of personnel administration, without any consideration for race, color, creed, age, sex, political or religious affiliations or national origin. Discrimination on the basis of age or sex or physical or mental disability is prohibited except where specific age, sex or physical or mental requirements constitute a bona fide occupational qualification necessary for proper and efficient administration.

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JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT 1/

Introduction

The primary goal of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) is to train workers for productive private-sector employment. It is the intent of the program for participants to remain employed after their participation in the program ends. In Iowa, JTPA is monitored by the State Job Training Coordinating Council, (SJTCC), which is appointed by the governor. SJTCC members are selected from business, industry, local government, state agencies, the legislature, and the general public. The Council developed a statewide coordination plan, which serves as the foundation for cooperation among the providers of training services.

State level administration of JTPA is the responsibility of the Office of Planning and Programming. At the substate level, Iowa is divided into 16 service delivery areas, each with an administrative entity and a dislocated worker center and each overseen by a private industry council and a panel of local elected officials.

At the federal level, JTPA consists of five titles or categories. These categories were designed so that each state could construct individual programs tailored to meet local needs but within federal guidelines. The federal Act consists of the following titles:

I. General Administration
Establishes an administrative framework and describes planning procedures.

IIA. Training Services for the Economically Disadvantaged
Part A represents a majority of the training to be conducted.

IIB. Summer Youth Employment
Part B allocates funds for separate job training programs for economically disadvantaged youth.

III. Employment and Training for Dislocated Workers
Establishes a program for workers who have been severed from previously held jobs through layoffs, plant closings and other factors.

IV. Federally Administered Programs
Authorizes the Department of Labor (DOL) to administer other programs outside the standard JTPA system (Job Corps, and veterans).

1/ The general information about the Job Training Partnership Act included in this report has been furnished by the Iowa Office of Planning and Programming.

V. Miscellaneous Provisions
Amends other federal laws and creates greater potential to coordinate job training with selected programs including Job Service of Iowa.

Program Participants

JTPA divides eligible program participants into four basic groups: economically disadvantaged persons, special groups who have extraordinary barriers to employment, dislocated workers (including those dislocated from farming operations), and low income older individuals.

Economically disadvantaged persons are those whose total family income falls below the federally established poverty level. This group also includes food stamp recipients and handicapped adults who meet certain income guidelines.

Special groups include the following classifications:

Handicapped Workers
Learning Disabled
Older Individuals
Veterans
Displaced Homemakers
School Dropouts
Chemically Dependent
Teenage Parents
Academically Disadvantaged
Limited English Language Proficiency
Legal Offenders

Dislocated workers are generally persons whose unemployment results from a plant closing or reduction in force or who have been out of work for a determined amount of time.

JTPA Labor Market Information Requirements

Labor market information is required by the Job Training Partnership Act to meet the following needs: program planning and evaluation, economic analysis, economic development, resource allocation, job placement, job development, job search assistance, employability development, vocational counseling, and the administration of the work test for program eligibility. The following listing covers only data items actually specified in the wording of the Act. Within each of the four main categories, closely related data items are similarly grouped together.

Labor Force and General Population Information

Demographic information is required for population estimates, the number and characteristics of the population to be served, and the changing demographic patterns of the Iowa workforce.

Target Groups Specifically Identified:

- Native Americans (includes nonreservation as well as federally recognized "tribes, bands, or groups")
- American Samoans
- Migrant and seasonal farmworkers
- Eligible youth residing in rural areas
- Offenders
- Ex-offenders
- Handicapped
- Single heads of households with dependent children
- AFDC recipients
- School dropouts
- Economically disadvantaged and low-income persons
- Individuals 14 and 15 years old
- Youth, defined as those 16-21 years old
- Job Corps eligible youth, defined as those 14-21 years old
- Adults, defined as those 22 years old and over
- Young adults 22-24 years old
- Older (55 years and over) workers
- Veterans
  - Service-connected disabled
  - Vietnam era
  - Recently separated
- Dislocated workers
- Displaced homemakers
- Women
- Minority groups
- Individuals in the process of making career decision choices
- High School seniors entering the full-time labor market upon graduation
- Individuals with limited English-language proficiency
- Teenage parents
- Alcoholics
- Addicts

Ratio of economically disadvantaged youth to economically disadvantaged adults.

Employment data and rates, especially for use in the allocation process. Information is needed for determining areas of substantial unemployment, the excess number unemployed, and those individuals who have been unemployed 15 weeks or more.

Labor force participation, involuntary part-time employment, and full-time employment at wages less than the poverty level.

Supply of labor available from education and from training programs.

Forecasts of labor supply at the national and "subnational" levels.

Affirmative action and nondiscrimination data: race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, and handicap.

Poverty and lower living standard income levels. Special mention is made of national, state, and local household budget data at different levels of living, including a level of adequacy, to reflect the differences of household living costs in regions and localities, both urban and rural.

An annual statistical measure of labor market related economic hardship in the state.

An annual report relating labor force status to earnings and income.

Information on Industries and Firms

The industrial composition of labor market areas.

Information regarding employment and economic conditions, especially if changes in labor market conditions require deviations from an approved job training plan. Special mention is made of the problems of employment in rural areas.

Private non-profit enterprises employing 500 or fewer employees.

Growth industries and jobs reflecting the use of new technological skills. This involves the identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline, and an assessment of the potential impact of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities.

Statistical data relating to permanent layoffs and plant closings, including information on the number of such closings, the number of workers displaced, the location of the affected facilities, and the types of industries involved.

Information on Occupations and Jobs

Current employment data by occupation and industry, based on the Occupational Employment Statistics program.

Projections of employment and openings by occupation for the state and designated areas within the state. Forecasts of labor demand are also called for at the national and "subnational" levels.

Description of job duties, training and education requirements, working conditions, and characteristics of occupations.

Occupational career and vocational exploration information enabling users to set "realistic career goals". Special mention was made of information on career opportunities in the armed forces.

Career information delivery systems, especially on-line computer systems.

Information on civilian manpower needs in military installations and on skilled workers critical to defense readiness.

Training and Placement Assistance Information

Job search information for use in job-seeking skills training and job clubs.

Information to determine when an individual cannot obtain employment within the commuting area (for relocation assistance purposes).

Job opportunities within the local labor market for which individuals could be retrained, and whether training opportunities for such employment opportunities exist or could be provided within the local labor market.

Employment opportunities located in another state for which workers could be trained.

Occupations determined to be in sectors of the economy which have a high potential for sustained demand or growth for which workers could be trained.

Regional or nationwide efforts to develop a labor force with skills that promote the use of renewable energy technologies, energy conservation, and the weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

Occupations for which demand exceeds supply are mentioned in terms of "industry-wide skill shortages" and "worker shortages". Workers are to be trained in these occupations.

Prevailing entry level wages and benefits. Individuals in on-the-job training shall be compensated by the employer at the same rates as similarly situated employees and at the prevailing rates of pay for individuals employed in similar occupations by the same employer. In addition, trainees are to receive benefits and working conditions at the same level and to the same extent as other employees doing the same type of work.

Job Service Labor Market Information

The Iowa Department of Job Service operates 73 offices throughout the state. Job Insurance (JI) claims are taken at all of these sites.

Job Service of Iowa also functions as a Labor Market Information (LMI) delivery system for the state and all of its counties. The data presented in this and other reports are generated by JP and JI activities throughout Iowa. Information is available on the characteristics of Job Service claimants and applicants, in addition to their occupational classifications. Also, occupational and wage data are available from job openings which have been listed with all JP offices in the state.

Because Job Service serves nearly 342,000 applicants (63,000 of whom were claiming Job Insurance benefits), the agency has been able to collect data on a large sample of the population of Iowa. In addition, Iowa employers listed 79,000 openings (in excess of three days in duration) with the agency during calendar year 1985. This information does not include all

the vacancies available in Iowa because employers may use other sources to find workers. However, as a result of this large volume of employers and applicants who utilize the agency, it appears that the Job Service is able to collect data on an excellent cross section of job seekers and openings which are available in the state.

The Iowa Department of Job Service also conducts and publishes the results of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey (in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics).

The OES program is designed to meet the needs of planners, educators, state employment security agencies and many others in government and private industry concerned with human resource development. Some of the important uses of this data are:

1. Education and Training Planning

   - for assessment of current and future occupational needs
   - for evaluation and development of study and training programs in relation to employment requirements
   - for accommodation to technological, economic and other changes

2. Career and Job Counseling

   - for improved worker selection by providing a largen supply of better trained workers, as a result of educational training and recruiting programs attuned to occupational needs
   - for formulation of policies, plans and goals in relation to present and future occupational patterns
   - for adjustment to new technologies and other changes
   - for identification of markets for products and services

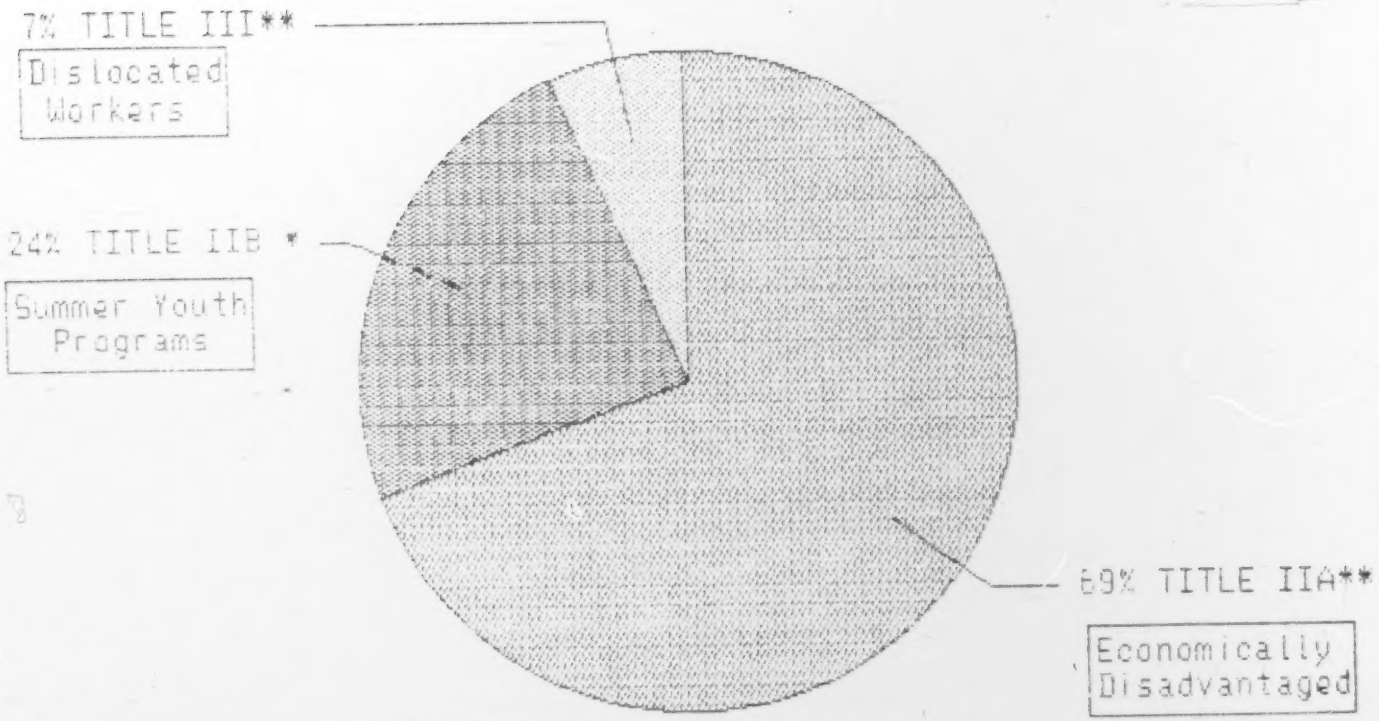
The OES program provides detailed data on industry staffing patterns and has three major elements:

1. OES Survey
2. National/State Industry - Occupation Matrix System
3. State and Area Occupational Projections Program

The OES survey is a mail survey of a sample of establishments in a sector of the economy conducted in a three-year cycle.

1st Year - Wholesale and Retail Trade, Regulated Industries
2nd Year - Manufacturing Industries
3rd Year - Nonmanufacturing Industries - Construction, Finance and Services

DISTRIBUTION OF JTPA FUNDS



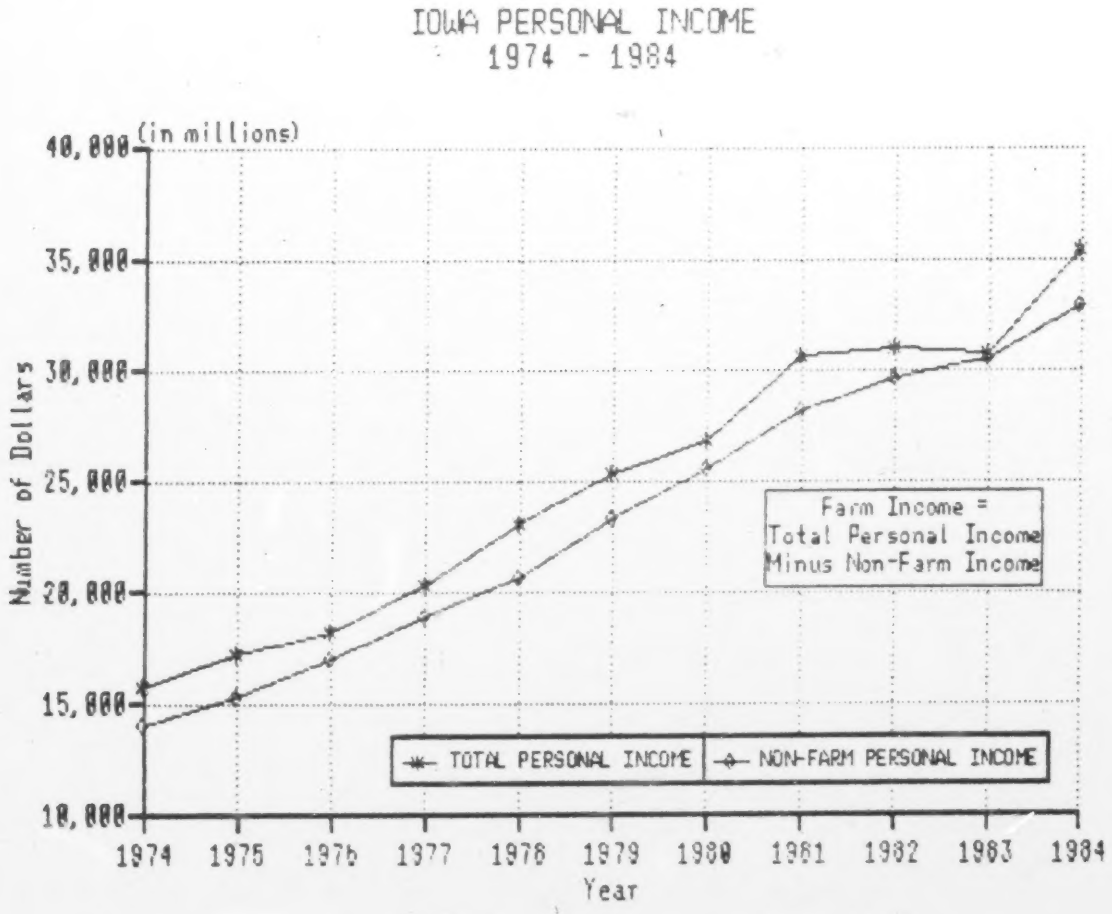
SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

* May be increased due to additional allocations.
** May be decreased as a result of Gramm-Rudman reductions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE OF IOWA

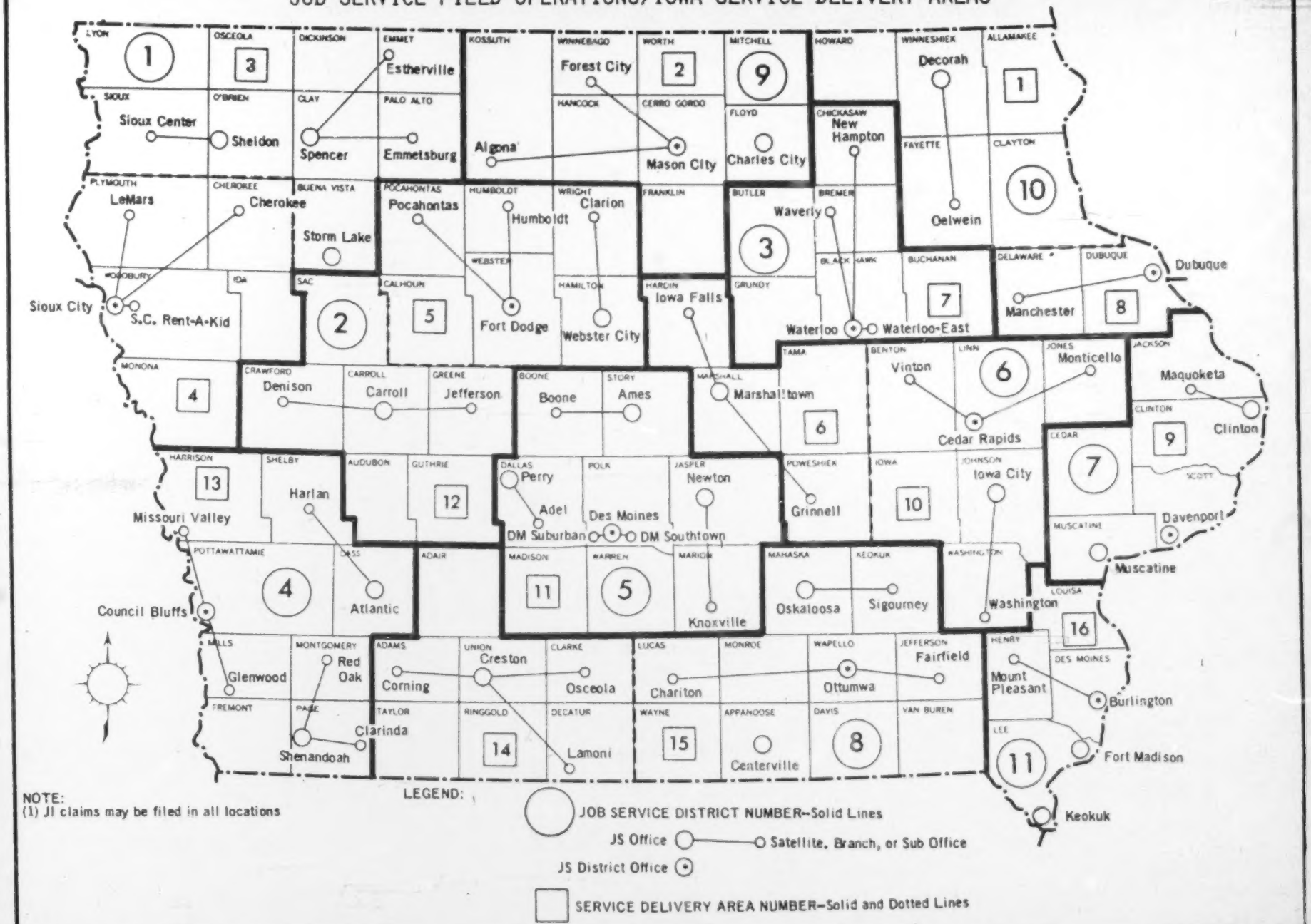
The state of Iowa is composed of about 56,000 square miles of land located in what is known as the North Central Region of the United States. The state is bordered on the east by the Mississippi River and on the west by the Missouri River. Des Moines is the state capitol and its largest city, with a 1980 population of 191,003.

While Iowa is traditionally considered a rural state, the number of inhabitants who live outside of towns and cities has been declining for most of this century. The decade of the nineteen-seventies was the first ten year period since the eighteen-nineties that the rural population of Iowa did not decrease. In contrast, the history of the urban portion of the state has been one of unbroken growth. In terms of population, Iowa became an urban state between 1950 and 1960. By 1980, more than 57 percent of Iowa residents lived in cities and towns.



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

JOB SERVICE FIELD OPERATIONS/IOWA SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS



NOTE:
(1) JI claims may be filed in all locations

LEGEND:

- JOB SERVICE DISTRICT NUMBER–Solid Lines
- JS Office ○—○ Satellite, Branch, or Sub Office
- JS District Office ⊙
- SERVICE DELIVERY AREA NUMBER–Solid and Dotted Lines

Agriculture continues to play a major role in the state economy. However, the agricultural share of both employment and income continues to shrink. Between 1974 and 1984, nonfarm personal income increased by 133 percent. During the same decade, farm income grew by 44 percent.

TABLE 1

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
United States and Iowa (In Percent)
1985 (Annual Average)

	United States	Iowa
TOTAL	97,698,000	1,074,700
Manufacturing	19.9%	19.1%
Mining	1.0	0.2
Construction	4.8	3.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	5.4	4.8
Trade	23.7	25.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.1	5.9
Services	22.4	21.5
Government	16.7	19.4

Iowa has traditionally been considered an agricultural state. In 1983, it ranked first in the United States in the number of acres planted in corn and soybeans. The state also led the nation in the production of hogs and was fourth in the marketing of cattle. However, despite these examples, nonagricultural industries continue to dominate the Iowa economy. In 1984, non-farm personal income was more than thirteen times as high as the income recorded in the farm sector. During that year, Iowa non-farm personal income exceeded $32.9 billion. However, much of this income was earned in agriculture related industries, such as agricultural services, food and kindred products, leather and leather products, and chemicals, in addition to farm machinery. In non-agriculture related industries, Iowa manufacturers produce construction machinery, electrical equipment, primary and fabricated metals, rubber goods and plastics.

Iowa's central location and diversified transportation system provides convenient access to all parts of the country.

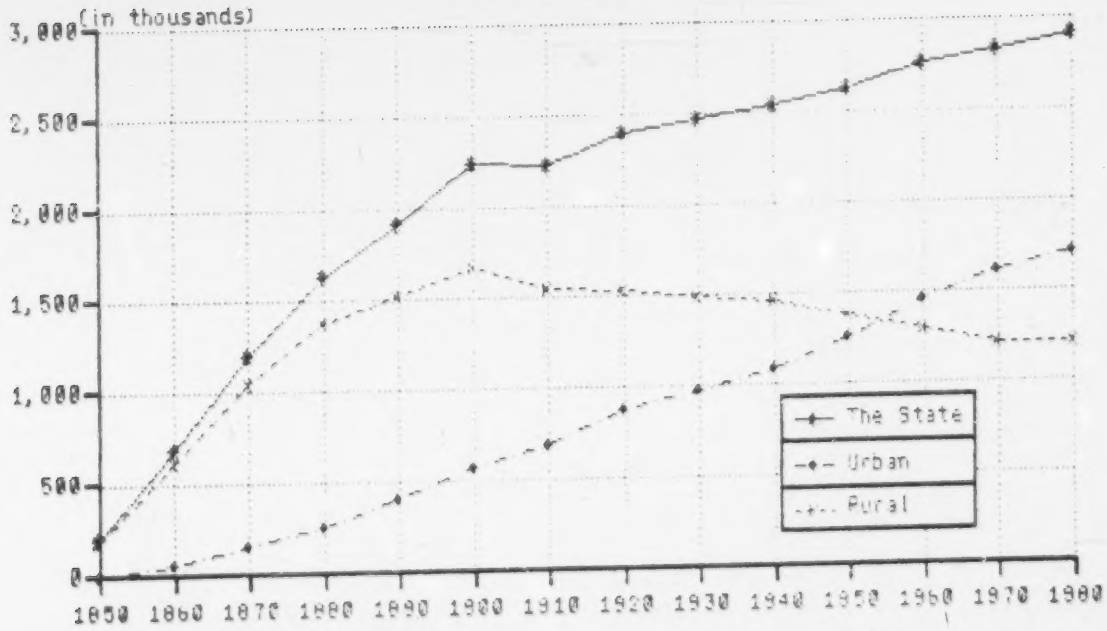
Interstate highways cross Iowa east and west, north and south, and along the western border. Iowa's highways and farm-to-market roads provide easy access to urban centers and ten-state regional markets. Iowa ranks ninth in the nation for total mileage of all road systems, even though it is only twenty-fifth in area.

Iowa is served by six Class I railroads, providing service on 4,700 miles of track. "Piggyback" service is available to eleven cities and 24 terminal sites. Shipments can reach about one-fourth of the nation in a day, and the farthest point in about four days.

Iowa is bordered by two navigable rivers. Goods can go by water as far east as Pennsylvania, west to Oklahoma, and to seaports on the Gulf and Great Lakes. Water transportation is of prime importance in international trade and in competitive rate structure among other means of transportation. In 1983, nearly 45 million tons of cargo on the Mississippi passed through the Davenport area. Nearly seventy percent consisted of grain shipments, while an additional fourth contained coal and petroleum products. Missouri barge traffic passing through Omaha-Council Bluffs carried more than a half million tons during 1983. In addition, the state is served by eleven major airlines; these are American, American West, Continental, Eastern, Frontier, Northwest Orient, Ozark, Republic, TWA, United, and Western. There are also several commuter lines which provide service to Iowa cities. The state also has 350 airports. Of these, ninety-three have all-weather runways and 138 are lighted. No part of Iowa is more than thirty minutes drive from an airport suitable for a company plane.

Finally, the state is served by an excellent educational system. Iowa contains 438 public school districts, in addition to 229 parochial and private schools. There are also three state universities in addition to thirty-four private colleges and universities. Iowans are also able to attend fifteen area vocational-technical schools and community colleges.

POPULATION OF IOWA
URBAN AND RURAL
1850-1980



Source: Bureau of the Census.

IOWA'S POPULATION IN 1980

The state population numbered 2,913,808 in 1980 and the state ranked twenty-seventh in number of inhabitants among the fifty states. Historically, the population of Iowa has grown more slowly than that of the nation. For this reason, the ranking of Iowa (in terms of population) has dropped in each decade since 1950. Most of the difference in growth rates can be attributed to the level of out-migration experienced by the state. In each decade since 1940, more persons left Iowa than moved into it. Between 1970 and 1980, the state lost a net total of 60,892 residents through out-migration. However, this was a lower rate than during the previous three decades.

TABLE 2

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE OF IOWA

	POPULATION		PERCENT CHANGE 1/		NET MIGRATION PERCENT
YEAR	U.S.	IOWA	U.S.	IOWA	IOWA
1940	132,165,129	2,538,628	---	---	---
1950	150,844,547	2,621,073	14.1	3.3	-7.2
1960	179,325,671	2,757,537	18.9	5.2	-9.0
1970	203,235,298	2,822,991	13.3	2.4	-6.6
1980	226,504,825	2,913,808	11.4	3.2	-2.2

1/ Percent change from last census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Sex: Women continue to outnumber men because of their greater life expenctancy. Females comprise slightly more than sixty percent of the over sixty-five population, while only accounting for just under half of those Iowans who are younger than twenty-five years of age.

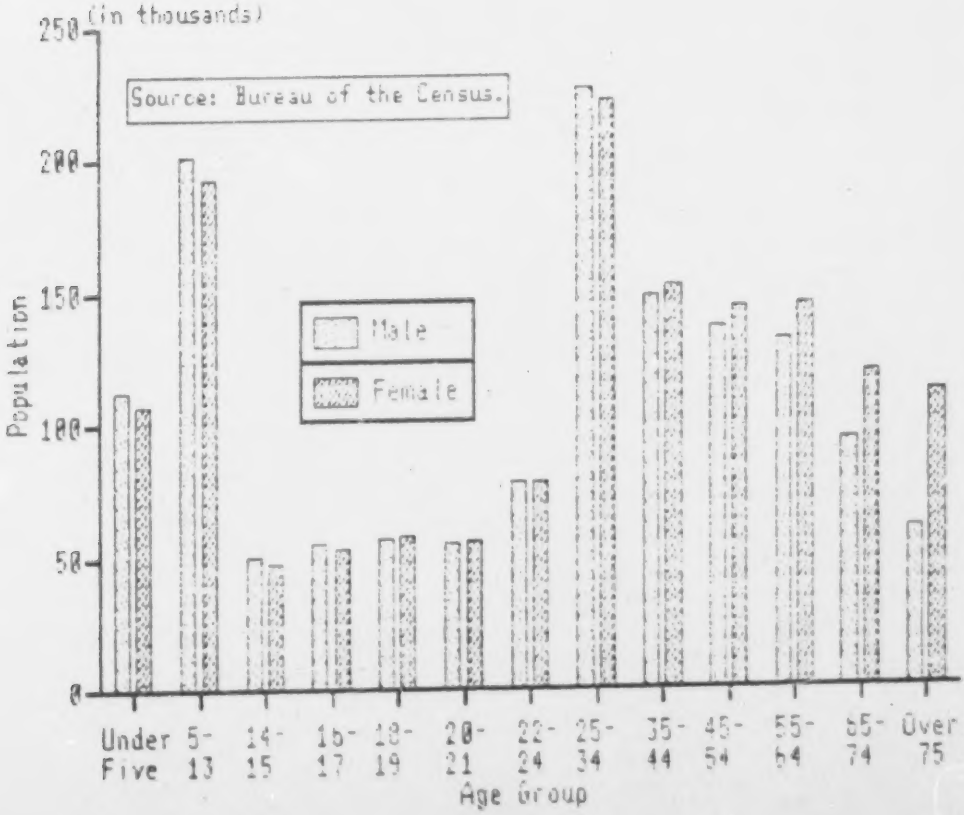
Age: The 1980 census recorded a median age of thirty, with the median for women being almost three years older than the average age for men. During the decade, the Iowa population grew slightly older as a result of the aging of the post-war "baby boom" generation. This resulted in dramatic increases in the number of Iowa residents between the ages of 20 and 35. In addition, declining fertility caused the number of persons under age 15 to drop by 143,776 between the censuses of 1970 and 1980. This has led to a decline in school enrollment.

Race: During the decade, the black population of the state climbed by nearly a third over its 1970 level. The largest numerical increase occurred in Scott County, where the number of black residents grew by more

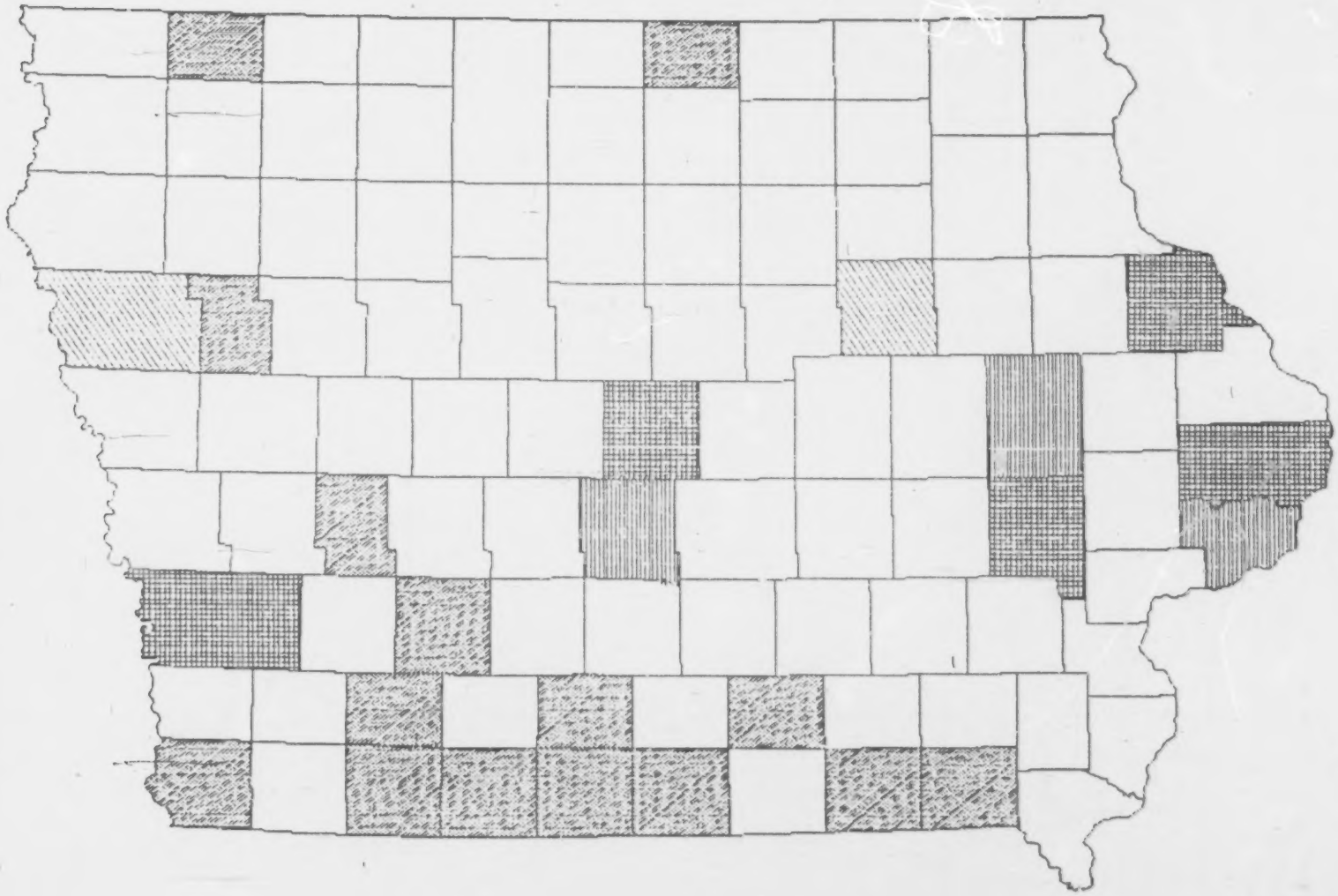
than 2,700 persons. However, the black populations of both the Des Moines and Waterloo MSA's each increased by more than 2,000 inhabitants. It appears that the majority of these persons settled in counties which already had large established black communities. While the number of black Iowans increased at all age levels, the most significant growth occurred in the under 35 age brackets. In fact, the black population went against the state trend by experiencing increases in the under 20 "school age" group.

Between 1970 and 1980, the most notable change in the composition of the population of Iowa was the influx of great numbers of "other nonwhites" into the state. This was the direct result of the large number of Southeast Asian refugees who were welcomed to Iowa in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Because of the arrival of these new inhabitants, the "other nonwhite" population of the state more than tripled. Thirty-eight percent of the additional nonwhites settled in the Des Moines MSA. The "other nonwhite" population of the Des Moines area increased by more than 800% during the decade. Smaller, but still dramatic, percentage increases occurred in most Iowa population centers. The most important reason that such a great number of refugees settled in the Des Moines area was the availability of services, such as the Iowa Refugee Service Center.

IOWA POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
1980 CENSUS



IOWA POPULATION BY COUNTY
1980 CENSUS



UNDER 10,000
10,000 - 49,999
50,000 - 99,999
100,000 - 150,00
OVER 150,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS

Between 1970 and 1980, the Iowa labor force grew considerably faster than the state population. While the number of residents climbed only 3.2 percent (or 99,887) during the decade, the state labor force increased by 28.5 percent (or 321,600). A rapidly expanding labor force was needed for the nearly 219,000 nonagricultural jobs which were created in Iowa during the decade. Population growth by itself was not sufficient to fill these new positions. It was the entrance of large numbers of women and young persons that provided Iowa employers with their most important source of additional workers.

During 1987, the state labor force is expected to average 1,422,460. This is below the 1980 level of 1,433,000 workers. The labor force has fallen because of a sharp decline in the number of nonagricultural jobs during the first part of the decade. In addition, there has also been a drop in the Iowa population.

Another factor, which contributed to the shrinking labor force, was the phenomenon of "discouraged workers". These are persons without jobs who do not look for work because they do not believe that a job for which they are qualified exists in their community. Because the labor force is a combination of persons with jobs and those who are actively searching for work, these "discouraged workers" are not counted as part of it.

TABLE 3

IOWA LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES 1/
By Age and Race
1987

Age	Total - All Races			White		Black		All Other	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16-19	55.3	58.0	42.5	58.7	53.0	40.7	37.8	44.5	45.0
20-24	78.0	84.0	72.6	84.9	73.4	68.7	60.6	70.5	53.6
25-34	83.3	95.6	70.6	96.1	70.7	81.2	72.5	81.6	61.2
35-44	84.6	97.3	71.8	97.5	71.8	87.6	80.5	92.9	65.0
45-64	68.1	81.5	55.6	81.5	55.7	78.9	56.0	87.9	52.1
65 +	13.6	19.5	9.8	19.5	9.7	11.6	14.8	11.8	12.5

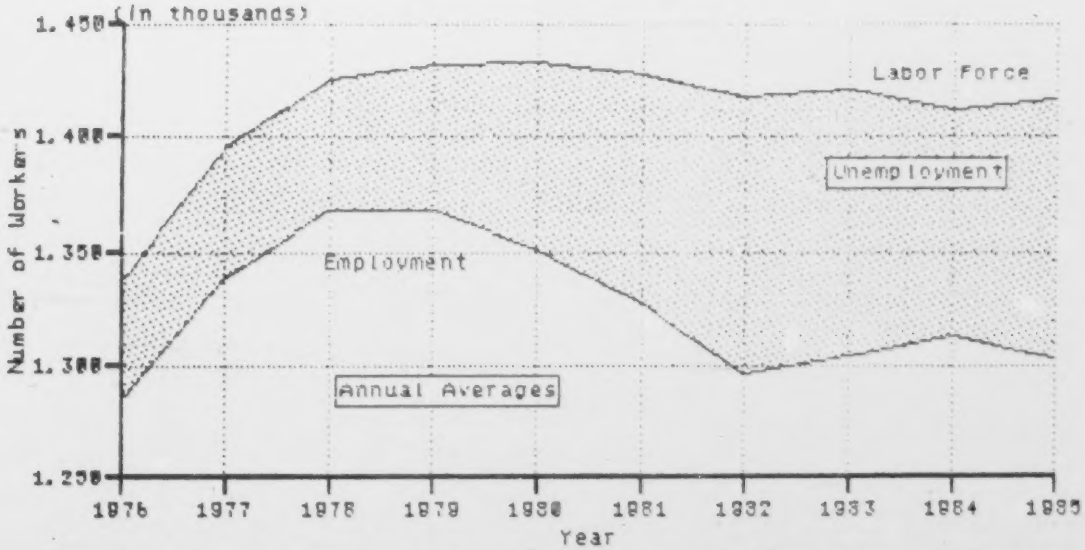
1/ Projections for 1987 were developed by the Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service, in cooperation with the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California.

In the last decade there was an increase in the labor force participation of women. One cause was the social trend which encouraged married women to work outside of their homes for both personal and financial reasons. In addition, inflationary pressures forced many women to seek employment in order to maintain the purchasing power of their families. There was also a growing number of female family heads who joined the labor force in order to support both themselves and those who depended upon them for economic sustenance.

Another source of new workers was the entrance of great numbers of young workers (below age 20) into the Iowa labor force. During the decade, the size of this youth labor force would only have accounted for a twenty percent increase. The end of the Vietnam war was a major cause of the rise in the labor force participation of young workers. When the 1970 census was taken, many young Iowa residents were kept out of the civilian labor force by service in the military. At the same time, others were attending colleges. By the last half of the decade, these pressures had disappeared. Military service was no longer a significant factor in youth labor force participation, particularly among young males.

The trend towards increased labor force participation appears to have continued into this decade even as the size of labor force started to decline. One reason may be that the population has fallen more rapidly than the labor force because workers who leave the state often take other family members with them. Also, as persons become unemployed, other members of their households may begin seeking jobs in order to help maintain purchasing power. This has the effect of partially balancing the number who leave the labor force because they become discouraged.

IOWA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT 1976-1985
(CPS ADJUSTED)



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

TABLE 4

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY BY AGE, RACE & SEX IN STATE OF IOWA
FY 1987

AGE GROUP	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	1,422,460	1,312,930	109,530	7.7
16-19	99,900	83,660	16,240	16.3
20-24	174,250	153,220	21,030	12.1
25-34	417,140	384,900	32,240	7.7
35-44	307,900	290,430	17,470	5.7
45-64	368,760	348,900	19,860	5.4
65+	54,510	51,820	2,680	4.9
WHITE MALE	785,670	718,880	66,990	8.5
16-19	51,540	41,920	9,630	18.7
20-24	85,520	72,890	12,630	14.8
25-34	236,780	216,590	20,180	8.5
35-44	172,700	162,310	10,390	6.0
45-64	208,700	196,310	12,380	5.9
65+	30,640	28,860	1,780	5.8
NONWHITE MALE	21,210	17,370	3,840	18.1
16-19	1,520	1,000	520	34.2
20-24	4,260	3,260	1,010	23.6
25-34	6,790	5,510	1,280	18.9
35-44	4,520	4,070	450	10.0
45-64	3,940	3,370	570	14.4
65+	180	170	10	6.0
WHITE FEMALE	598,490	562,290	36,200	6.0
16-19	45,490	39,770	5,720	12.6
20-24	81,280	74,660	6,630	8.2
25-34	168,480	158,410	10,060	6.0
35-44	126,780	120,620	6,160	4.9
45-64	153,150	146,370	6,780	4.4
65+	23,320	22,470	850	3.7
NONWHITE FEMALE	16,890	14,390	2,510	14.8
16-19	1,350	980	370	27.7
20-24	3,190	2,410	770	24.3
25-34	5,100	4,390	710	14.0
35-44	3,900	3,440	470	11.9
45-64	2,980	2,840	140	4.6
65+	370	330	40	10.9

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS BY INDUSTRY

Agriculture

During 1984, Iowa farm income climbed to 2.4 billion dollars. This was significantly higher than the level of the previous year, when agricultural income had fallen to 185 million dollars. Since 1980, inflation has declined faster than interest rates, resulting in a rapid rise in the real rate of interest. Foreign investors purchased dollars in order to earn these higher returns. This caused the value of the dollar to appreciate in relation to other currencies and led to an increase in the price of American exports. These factors combined with a world economic recession and contributed to a decline in U.S. agricultural exports. Falling demand combined with bumper crops to cause a drop in farm prices, incomes, and the price of agricultural land.

In the last quarter of 1985, some of the conditions which have had such a devastating effect on the farm economy began to moderate. After declining for five consecutive quarters, the prices paid for exported food products climbed in the last three months of 1985 as a result of a rise in grain prices. Grain sales were strengthened by poor crops in Argentina and Australia, in addition to the weakening dollar. The decline in American interest rates may enable some farm owners to relieve the pressures of excessive debt payments. However, those farmers in the greatest danger of defaulting on their debts may be unable to secure new loans at the lower rates of interest.

Employment in several nonagricultural industries is heavily dependent on the disposable income available to agriculture. Among these are transportation, farm machinery manufacturing, and both wholesale and retail trade.

Construction

Iowa construction employment declined to 36,300 workers in 1985. Of the past seven years, only 1984 recorded an increase in construction employment. Nationally, building employment has grown in each year since 1982. One reason for failure of Iowa construction to follow national trends is the continuation of high unemployment in the state. In addition, a declining population may have caused a drop in the demand for new housing. During 1985, nineteen Iowa counties suffered from unemployment rates in excess of ten percent. In the state as a whole, unemployment remained higher than the national average. With such high levels of unemployment, even persons with jobs may fear to make the major investment which is required for the purchase of a home.

Nationally, new construction is expected to increase by six percent in 1986. In the case of homebuilding, projections may be conservative if interest rates continue to decline. The recent drop in interest rates should also cause non-residential construction to increase. However, Iowa construction employment is not expected to parallel national trends. It is

anticipated that the state will experience a minimum (less than two percent) of growth in construction employment. Decreases in public expenditures at both the state and federal level are expected to result in a loss of jobs in bridge and highway maintenance and construction. A drop in interest rates will have little effect on this kind of activity.

Durable Goods Manufacturing

The stone, clay, and glass industry group decreased by three hundred workers between 1984 and 1985, continuing a trend that began in 1979. In Iowa, the largest portion of this industry is engaged in the production of cement. Since 1975, cement imports have climbed from less than five percent to nearly sixteen percent of supply. Between 1982 and 1985, the volume of cement imports increased by a multiple of five. At the same time, the United States did not export a significant share of its cement production. This industry is heavily dependent on cyclical factors. For this reason, declining interest rates and increased construction may lead to increased employment in the stone, clay, and glass industry group.

After adding five hundred employees in 1984, the primary metals industry declined in 1985. Nearly all of this decrease occurred in eastern Iowa. Developments in the aluminum industry may account for most of the change. While shipments of aluminum products were reaching record levels during 1985, prices paid for them were lower than the cost of production. The domestic aluminum industry has been particularly effected by the high cost of electricity. Therefore, capacity is being reduced while demand remains high. However, high costs and competitive pressures have compelled the sector of the aluminum industry which produces sheet and plate to modernize. There is also a problem of access to the Japanese market. When electric rates began to rise during the 1970's, the Japanese located new primary aluminum facilities in countries with relatively low electrical costs (e.g. Indonesia). Quantities of this aluminum were then imported into Japan at a tariff rate of one percent. This compares with the nine percent tariff on the metal imported from the United States. The resulting price advantage also added to the favorable prices of fabricated aluminum products which Japanese companies exported to the United States.

During 1985, the Iowa farm machinery industry declined by 3,400 employees. This loss was a direct result of the depressed prices of agricultural commodities. At the same time that domestic sales were lagging, the strong U.S. dollar caused a decrease in exports. As a result of these factors, the Iowa farm machinery industry has experienced an employment decrease in each year since 1979. In 1984, sales of tractors with more than 100 horsepower totaled 28,481 units nationally. Even with the elimination of International Harvester, industry capacity is 65,000 units. Inventories of large tractors and combines exceed one year at present sales. These are the major reasons for the continued decline in the farm machinery industry. However, the industry is also facing increased import competition. European tractor technology has overtaken, and in some cases surpassed, its U.S. counterpart. For example, many European tractor models are equipped with front and rear mounted three-point hitches. Also, some models have

both front and rear mounted power takeoffs. Most of these features are unavailable in American produced tractors. In addition, European manufacturers are now competing in the production of over 100 horsepower tractors, once the sole preserve of the domestic industry.

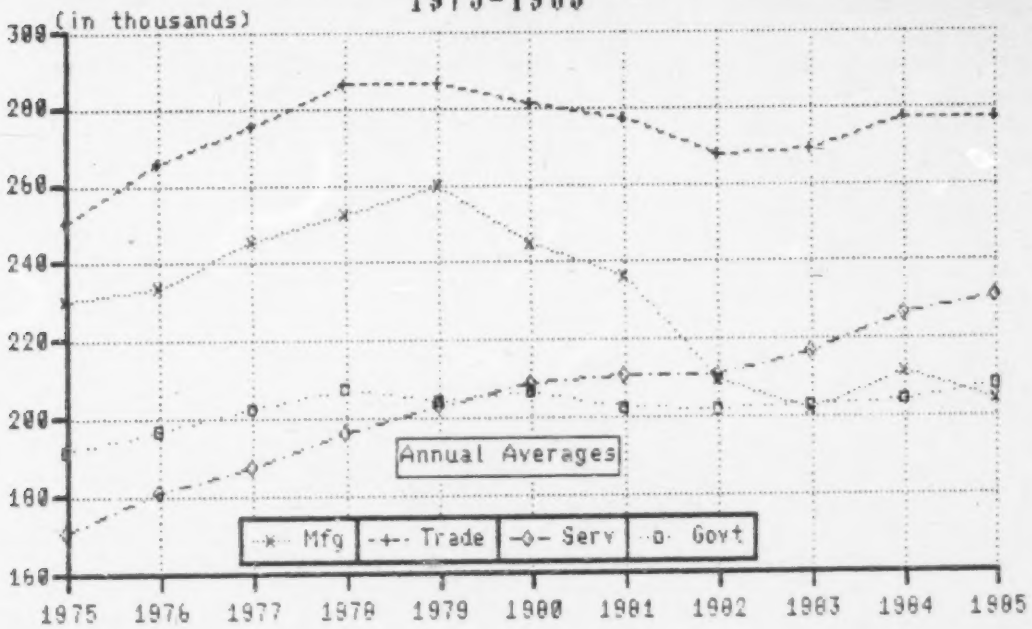
While sales of construction machinery increased during 1985, the industry reported decreased employment levels, particularly in eastern Iowa. One reason for the falling number of workers is that domestic manufacturers are including a growing proportion of foreign parts in their equipment. In addition, domestic construction machinery plants are competing with both foreign manufacturers and foreign subsidiaries of American companies. The dollar value of imports has tripled since 1983 while exports have remained stagnant. Nationally, shipments of construction machinery are expected to grow by 3 percent in 1986. However, this may not result in significant employment growth because of the increasing reliance on foreign sources of equipment.

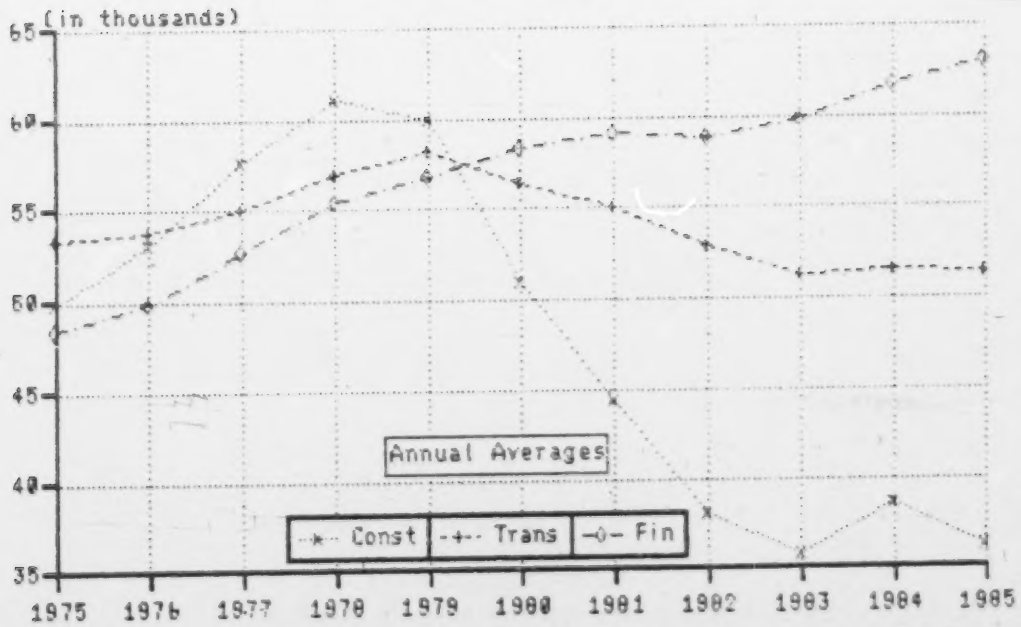
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing

During 1985, the Iowa meat products industry continued a decline that began in 1981. At the same time, the national industry has grown in each of the last two years. In 1985, per capita consumption of red meat (beef and pork) reached its lowest level since 1966. There has been a shift in consumption from red meat to poultry as a result of public concerns about diet and health. As a result of declining consumption and increased competition, several companies have negotiated a reduction in wages. However, this has not automatically resulted in decreased earnings by individual employees. In 1985, average hourly earnings of production workers in the Iowa meat products industry creeped upward as a result of an increase in the number of hours worked. Nationally, average hourly earnings in the meat products industry group was $8.05 during 1985, lower than the Iowa average of $8.92.

Printing and publishing comprises the second largest Iowa nondurable goods industry group, employing 18,400 workers in 1985. Nearly 40 percent of these were employed in newspaper production. While printing and publishing reported increased employment levels during the year, industry growth was far slower in Iowa than in the balance of the United States. In Iowa, all of the gain was recorded by newspapers. At the same time, the majority of growth in the nation occurred in the non-newspaper part of the industry. If the state and national economy continue to improve in 1986, the printing and publishing industry can be expected to benefit from increased advertising revenue. Newspapers and magazines are attractive to advertisers because rates are cheaper than for television time. However, magazine advertising suffers disproportionately from economic slowdowns because advertisers believe that they reach a more limited audience than other media. One recent trend in magazine advertising has been the inclusion of inserts which provide a great deal of factual information about a product. In circulation, there has been a trend away from newsstand sales and towards greater use of subscriptions. This has occurred because customers have reacted to price increases by purchasing subscriptions, which are cheaper than individual copies on a per-issue basis. Therefore, circulation has continued to grow.

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT 1975-1985





SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

The chemical industry reported employment losses in both Iowa and the nation during 1985. While this industry group enjoys a positive trade balance (exports minus imports), it appears that increased chemical production in countries with ample supplies of petroleum and natural gas is causing this surplus to deteriorate. The American chemical industry has responded to this competition by reducing production and exports. In Iowa, the plastics and synthetic resin industry is dependent on petrochemicals and reported decreased employment during 1985. This industry must compete with low cost imports at home. However, recent declines in the value of the dollar may enable this industry to gain a larger share of world markets.

Last year, the Iowa agricultural chemical industry added workers. However, this industry has also suffered from low cost imports from other gas producing countries. For example, the United States is a net importer of ammonia. While the declining dollar may contribute to a narrowing trade gap, low farm income may prevent agricultural producers from increasing their purchases of farm chemicals. In addition, since the drop in petroleum and natural gas prices is worldwide, this positive development may not help make American chemical products competitive abroad.

TABLE 5

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
FOR YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1984 AND 1985

SDA	Average Weekly Wage 1984	Average Weekly Wage 1985	Change 1984 - 1985
01	$230.08	$236.91	6.83
02	260.89	263.84	2.95
03	238.34	244.23	5.89
04	279.12	288.51	9.39
05	258.72	260.86	2.14
06	286.97	294.42	7.45
07	322.16	325.72	3.56
08	319.29	328.29	9.00
09	328.61	333.87	5.26
10	313.97	326.89	12.92
11	320.92	332.05	11.13
12	246.08	251.57	5.49
13	255.73	262.64	6.91
14	228.13	233.58	5.45
15	271.33	277.12	5.79
16	307.58	312.79	5.21
AVERAGE	$297.63	$305.87	8.24

SOURCE: Reporting Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service

Transportation

Employment in the Iowa motor freight (trucking) industry was unchanged in 1985 from its 1984 level of 18,400 workers. This paralleled national trends during the same period. In the first six months of 1985, national tonnage and miles driven were actually below the 1984 levels. Some carriers failed during 1985 because costs exceeded revenue gains. In many cases, these were replaced by new trucking firms, particularly in the interstate market. Since the advent of deregulation in 1980, freight costs have declined as a percent of Gross National Product (GNP). This has partially been the result of greater efficiency in the industry. In addition, while there has been an increase in the number of trucking firms nationally, the number of carriers in Iowa has remained almost unchanged since 1979. This may be a result of the failure of the Iowa economy, particularly its farm sector, to recover as rapidly as other parts of the United States.

Trade

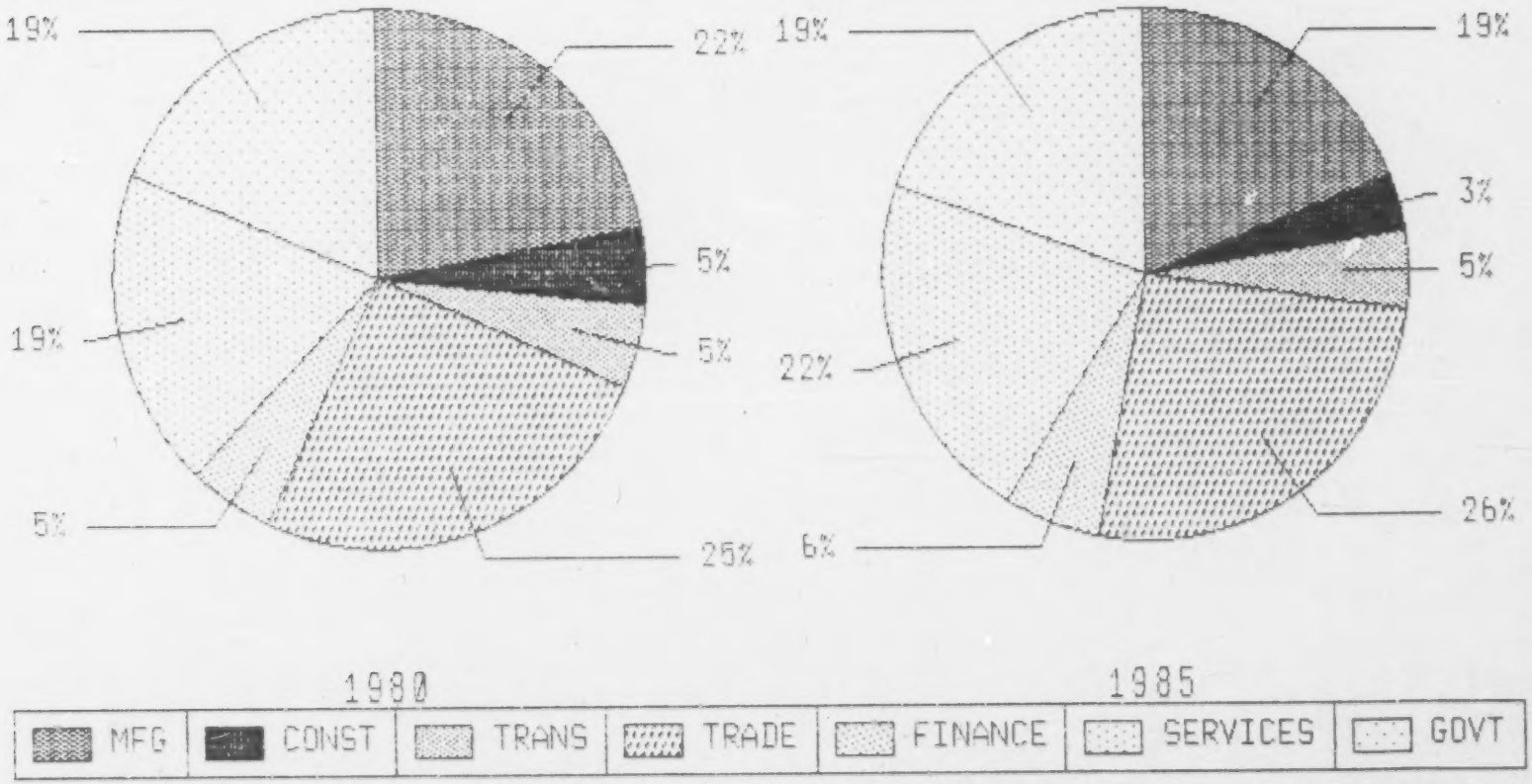
The Iowa wholesale trade industry lost workers in 1985. This industry group has decreased in three out of the past four years. Nationally, wholesale trade has grown in each year since 1982, which was the only period since 1975 that a loss was recorded at the national level. In Iowa, much of wholesale trade is dependent on agriculture. Because farmers have reduced their purchases of equipment, sales of machinery have declined. There has also been a drop in employment at establishments which sell seed and fertilizer. If a large number of farmers are forced out of agriculture, it will have a negative effect on wholesale employment, particularly in rural areas. Some establishments in small Iowa towns may be forced to close as a result of a permanent decrease in the number of potential customers.

Retail trade has added employees in each year since 1982, but continues to employ fewer workers than at its high point in 1978. Between 1984 and 1985, Iowa retail trade grew by less than one percent. Nationally, this industry group climbed by more than five percent to reach its highest recorded level. Retail may be benefiting from the recent dramatic decline in petroleum prices which has had the effect of increasing the disposable income of consumers. In addition, falling interest rates may encourage the opening of new establishments and the expansion of old ones as construction and site development become more affordable than during the first half of the decade.

General merchandise (department stores) followed the trend of other retail industries by reporting slower growth in Iowa than in the nation during 1985. Several changes are occurring in this retail sector. For example, some firms are diversifying into financial services. There has also been a trend towards establishing off-price apparel stores and warehouse stores. In the past decade, inflation and high interest rates have caused many consumers to repair large consumer durables rather than replace them. Between 1970 and 1982, the percentage of cars nine years or older climbed from 15.7 to 31.1 percent nationally.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA
1980 AND 1985

ANNUAL AVERAGES



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

Food stores represent 20 percent of retail spending. In Iowa, these establishments account for 15.7 percent of retail employment. With the exception of 1982, this industry has grown steadily since 1978. During 1985, it benefited from stable prices which encouraged additional consumer spending on food items. Retail food establishments have changed to meet the needs of their customers, particularly for convenience. Stores which exceed 30 thousand square feet and combine groceries, pharmacies, gourmet departments, and bakeries now account for 28 percent of sales. Similarly to department stores, many food chains have opened huge warehouse outlets which are characterized by high volume and low prices. The growth of these large diversified grocery outlets has been at the expense of conventional supermarkets, where the share of the food dollar has fallen from 55 percent to 39 percent in the past five years. It is important to note that many of these "super" supermarkets began as conventional establishments.

Finance

While the Iowa finance industry has grown in each year since 1982, banking, its largest component, remained stable in 1985. The banking industry has only added two hundred workers statewide in the last five years. In contrast, the national banking industry has added employees in each year since 1947, when the Bureau of Labor Statistics first began publishing its employment levels. One reason for the relative weakness of Iowa banking employment may be that Iowa establishments have a larger portfolio of agricultural loans than those in other parts of the United States. These banks may be vulnerable to farm bankruptcies. Banking has also been effected by electronic fund transfer systems and the growth of pre-authorized services, such as direct deposit of payrolls and direct payment of utility bills. The increased use of automatic teller machines has decreased the need for banks to build new branches. Another technological development has been the growing use of point of sale terminals which permit funds to be directly transferred from the account of the buyer to that of the seller. The combined effect of these developments may be to decrease the need for bank employees.

Services

In Iowa, services gained 4,300 workers in 1985, making it the largest industry group in terms of new workers. The service industries have increased their employment levels in thirty out of the last thirty-one years. They even grew during 1983, when most other Iowa industry groups were contracting. In terms of employment, health services constitute the largest group in this category. The implementation of the prospective payment system (PPS) is expected to reduce costs, and therefore employment, in the health care industry. In cases where the federal government pays for patient care, payments are made according to Diagnostic Related Groups (DRG). Under this system, payment is made according to the average cost of treating a specific disease, regardless of the actual cost of any one procedure. It is expected that efficient hospitals will benefit from this method. In addition to federal efforts at medical cost containment, employers, consumers, and private insurance companies are also closely scrutinizing their health care costs. The results of these measures are becoming evident in Iowa where employment in health services dropped during both 1984 and 1985.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

The two major components which are necessary for the development of occupational projections are the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program and acceptable employment projections by industry. The OES program is conducted as part of a cooperative agreement between the Iowa Department of Job Service and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its main component is a survey which provides current estimates of industry staffing patterns. Questionnaires are distributed to a range of 3,000 to 11,000 Iowa employers, depending on the industries being studied. Industries are surveyed on a three year cycle as follows:

Year 1	Retail Trade and Regulated Industries
Year 2	Manufacturing and Hospitals
Year 3	Construction, Services, and Finance

Every organization with a minimum of 250 employees is included in the study. if an industry has fewer than 1,000 employees, all companies receive questionnaires. During the course of a three year cycle, an estimated 24,000 Iowa employers are studied.

Before the OES survey was developed, industry occupational employment could only be studied during the decennial census of population. The census had two major disadvantages. First, it could only be updated once in ten years. In addition, it relied on "self-identification". For example, an accountant who worked as a bookkeeper might still identify herself as an accountant. This gave a distorted picture of actual occupational employment. By utilizing an OES based occupational matrix rather than a census matrix, the Iowa Department of Job Service has been able to double the number of occupations that were previously analyzed.

The second major data item required for occupational projections is acceptable industry projections on which to apply the OES industry-occupation matrix. These were developed in cooperation with the Iowa Office of Planning and Programming (OPP). Iowa industry employment projections are based on the Data Resources Incorporated (DRI) Macro Model of the U.S. Economy. The DRI econometric model contains 300 variables. It includes items such as employment, personal income, and interest rates. It is a major input into the Iowa Econometric Forecasting Model, which is maintained by the Institute for Economic Research at the University of Iowa.

The Iowa Model combines both state and national historical data series which are updated as new information becomes available. It utilizes the export-base theory which divides the economy into two parts: Industries which produce goods and services for export outside of a region and those which primarily produce for the local economy. In Iowa, agriculture, farm machinery, and rubber products are examples of export industries, while restaurants and other retail establishments exemplify organizations which serve the local community. In the export-base model, changes in export activity effect income and employment in the local sector because workers

spend the greater part of their earnings near their homes. Manufacturing and agriculture are the primary Iowa export industries. Changes in national commodity prices and levels of production will determine prices, production levels, and employment in Iowa.

The final component of the Iowa Forecasting Model consists of population estimates. Population levels are projected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Estimates of births and deaths are needed to project population. Employment is also an important factor because it is needed to estimate net migration.

Once employment projections are developed using the model, they are presented to the Iowa forecasting council. This group is brought together every six months by OPP. It consists of representatives of government agencies and major Iowa companies. Based on their knowledge of what is actually happening in Iowa (and particularly in their own industries), this group recommends changes in the industry projections which have been developed utilizing the Iowa Forecasting Model.

TABLE 6

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	1985	1987	1988	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-1988
Professional, Technical, & Kindred	190,752	191,885	192,769	1.1
Managers, Officials, & Proprietors	102,600	103,841	104,410	1.8
Sales Workers	68,683	69,379	69,545	1.3
Clerical Workers	207,815	211,903	213,648	2.8
Crafts & Kindred Workers	115,615	116,956	117,715	1.8
Operatives	147,674	149,251	149,713	1.4
Service Workers	177,818	181,804	183,476	3.2
Nonfarm Laborers	59,837	60,765	61,137	2.2
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,070,794	1,085,784	1,092,413	2.0

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service, in cooperation with the Office of Planning and Programming and the Iowa State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

Between 1985 and 1988, it is projected that total employment will grow by two percent, or 21,600 jobs. In terms of percent, the Service Worker category is expected to record the greatest increases. At the same time, it is anticipated that the largest number of new openings will be for clerical workers.

TABLE 7

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST GROWTH POTENTIAL
STATE OF IOWA

MATRIX CODE	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1987 - 1988	GROWTH 1987 - 1988	TOTAL OPENINGS 1987 - 1988
20061699	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	65,905	66,808	67,213	2,673	405	3,078
70041602	WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	22,573	23,313	23,601	466	288	754
70020600	JANITORS,PORTERS,& CLEANERS	27,668	28,334	28,606	2,352	272	2,624
40066811	GENERAL CLERKS,OFFICE	25,641	26,271	26,507	1,156	236	1,392
70041804	FD PREP & SERV WKRS,FAST FD	13,735	14,231	14,416	783	185	968
80002899	ALL OTHER LABORERS & UNSKL	32,304	32,838	33,019	821	181	1,002
40020200	SECRETARIES	29,403	29,660	29,802	772	142	914
40063200	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	6,852	6,990	7,128	273	138	411
62002201	TRUCK DRIVERS	22,556	23,134	23,271	763	137	900
40066898	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	5,949	6,127	6,255	196	128	324
50020201	CARPENTERS	6,081	6,150	6,273	240	123	363
40020600	TYPISTS	9,459	9,663	9,754	242	91	333
70040802	COOKS,SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAS	7,034	7,332	7,421	66	89	155
70041802	KITCHEN HELPERS	12,711	12,893	12,978	593	85	678
40061200	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	5,647	5,798	5,877	186	79	265
40060800	CASHIERS	18,205	18,551	18,629	464	78	542
70100601	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	4,519	4,847	4,924	470	77	547
70061010	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	23,178	23,208	23,281	998	73	1,071
10100800	NURSES,PROFESSIONAL	18,300	18,321	18,393	440	72	512
70040803	COOKS,RESTAURANT	5,226	5,407	5,478	330	71	401
70081602	CHILD CARE WORKERS	3,105	3,082	3,153	86	71	157
10243899	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WOR	4,709	4,806	4,871	111	65	176
50021401	ELECTRICIANS	4,160	4,201	4,264	109	63	172
20061400	MANAGERS,REST*RANT,COFFEE SH	4,730	4,898	4,960	196	62	258
53023203	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	3,108	3,142	3,200	94	58	152
30001005	SALES AGENTS,SALES REPS,IN	2,537	2,651	2,709	125	58	183
10240201	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	8,500	8,598	8,655	258	57	315
80001401	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	2,879	3,010	3,066	172	56	228
80002823	ALL OTHER HELPERS,SKILLED	5,095	5,117	5,171	225	54	279
50144821	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS,GEN	10,377	10,537	10,589	306	52	358
40060603	BOOKKEEPERS,HAND	12,859	12,998	13,049	611	51	662
50040003	SUPERVISORS,NONWORKING	12,651	12,761	12,811	370	50	420
70040607	DINING RM ATTNS,BAR HELPERS,	4,448	4,569	4,619	105	50	155
70040400	BARTENDERS	6,670	6,794	6,843	313	49	362
40060203	TELLERS	5,651	5,769	5,817	121	48	169
70041699	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WOR	3,918	4,026	4,071	48	45	93
30001802	SALES CLERKS	28,525	28,793	28,837	1,497	44	1,541
40060601	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,927	8,059	8,103	379	44	423
40062601	FILE CLERKS	3,493	3,569	3,613	96	44	140
70200099	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	3,101	3,190	3,233	290	43	333
10020800	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	2,292	2,368	2,411	40	43	83

Professional, Technical, and Kindred

The professional category is expected to climb by 1.1 percent (or 884 workers) between 1985 and 1988. The greatest needs will be for professional nurses, followed by accountants and auditors, and electrical engineers. Additional nurses will be needed by both skilled care facilities and a growing number of clinics.

Managers, Officials, and Proprietors

This occupational group is projected to add slightly more than eighteen hundred jobs by 1988. The greatest need will be for "all other managers", which is a general category and includes several occupations which may not employ sufficient workers to permit publication. Examples of these occupations are purchasing managers, property and real estate managers, education administrators and food service managers. In addition to all other managers, a large number of new openings are expected for restaurant and coffee shop managers. There may also be a need for store managers, however, the majority of these positions will occur as a result of the large number of store managers who are expected to retire or otherwise leave the labor force.

Sales Workers

It is anticipated that the number of sales workers will grow by 860 persons between 1985 and 1988. However, no single occupation in this category will add more than 200 jobs during the three year period. In terms of total openings, the greatest need will be for all other sales workers, which may include sales clerk supervisors and demonstrators. Sales clerk will also provide a large number of job openings. It is important to note that these occupational projections do not divide part-time from full-time employment. Many of the anticipated sales clerk openings will be for part-time workers and may not meet the needs of persons who desire full-time career opportunities.

Clerical Workers

In Iowa, clerical workers constitutes the largest occupational group. These employees are found in all industries. Office occupations with the greatest anticipated growth in the 1985-1988 period are general office clerks, secretaries, bookkeepers, cashiers, typists and stock clerks, in addition to clerical supervisors and receptionists.

Crafts and Kindred Workers

This occupational group is expected to add an estimated 2,100 by 1988. However, it is important to remember that both construction and durable goods manufacturing, both of which employ great numbers of craft workers, are just beginning to reverse a long decline. Many craft workers have a contractual right to be recalled by their former employers. For this reason, the majority of craft openings are expected to be filled by workers who are already skilled in these occupations.

TABLE 8

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
STATE OF IOWA

MATRIX CODE	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	GROWTH 1987 - 1988	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1987 - 1988	PERCENT GROWTH 1987 - 1988
70081602	CHILD CARE WORKERS	3,105	3,082	3,153	71	86	2.3
30001005	SALES AGENTS,SALES REPS,IN	2,537	2,651	2,709	58	125	2.2
40066898	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	5,949	6,127	6,255	128	196	2.1
40063200	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	6,852	6,990	7,128	138	273	2.0
50020201	CARPENTERS	6,081	6,150	6,273	123	240	2.0
80001401	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	2,879	3,010	3,066	56	172	1.9
50023203	PLUMBERS &/OR PIPEFITTERS	3,108	3,142	3,200	58	94	1.8
10020800	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS	2,292	2,368	2,411	43	40	1.8
70100601	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	4,519	4,847	4,924	77	470	1.6
50021401	ELECTRICIANS	4,160	4,201	4,264	63	109	1.5
40061200	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	5,647	5,798	5,877	79	186	1.4
10243899	ALL OTHER PROFESSIONAL WOR	4,709	4,806	4,871	65	111	1.4
70041804	FD PREP & SERV WKRS,FAST FD	13,735	14,231	14,416	185	783	1.3
70040803	COOKS,RESTAURANT	5,226	5,407	5,478	71	330	1.3
20061400	MANAGERS,RESTAURANT,COFFEE SH	4,730	4,898	4,960	62	196	1.3
70200099	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	3,101	3,190	3,233	43	290	1.3
70041602	WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	22,573	23,313	23,601	288	466	1.2
70040802	COOKS,SHORT ORDER/SPEC FAS	7,034	7,332	7,421	89	66	1.2
40062601	FILE CLERKS	3,493	3,569	3,613	44	96	1.2
80032823	ALL OTHER HELPERS,SKILLED	5,095	5,117	5,171	54	225	1.1
70040600	DINING RM ATTNS,BAR HELPERS,	4,448	4,569	4,619	50	105	1.1
70041899	ALL OTHER FOOD SERVICE WOR	3,918	4,026	4,071	45	48	1.1
70020600	JANITORS,PORTERS,& CLEANERS	27,668	28,334	28,606	272	2,352	1.0
40066811	GENERAL CLERKS,OFFICE	25,641	26,271	26,507	236	1,156	0.9
40020600	TYPISTS	9,459	9,663	9,754	91	242	0.9
40060203	TELLERS	5,651	5,769	5,817	48	121	0.8
70041802	KITCHEN HELPERS	12,711	12,893	12,978	85	593	0.7
10240201	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	8,500	8,598	8,655	57	258	0.7
70040400	BARTENDERS	6,670	6,794	6,843	49	313	0.7
20061699	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	65,905	66,808	67,213	405	2,673	0.6
80032899	ALL OTHER LABORERS & UNSKL	32,304	32,836	33,019	181	821	0.6
62002201	TRUCK DRIVERS	22,556	23,134	23,271	137	763	0.6
40020200	SECRETARIES	29,403	29,660	29,802	142	772	0.5
50144421	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS,GEN	10,377	10,537	10,589	52	306	0.5
40060601	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,927	8,059	8,103	44	379	0.5
40060800	CASHIERS	18,205	18,551	18,629	78	464	0.4
10100800	NURSES,PROFESSIONAL	18,300	18,321	18,393	72	440	0.4
40060603	BOOKKEEPERS,HAND	12,859	12,998	13,049	51	611	0.4
50040003	SUPERVISORS,NONWORKING	12,651	12,761	12,811	50	370	0.4
70061010	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	23,178	23,208	23,281	73	996	0.3
30031802	SALES CLERKS	28,525	28,793	28,837	44	1,497	0.2

With crafts, the greatest anticipated growth is projected for plumbers, carpenters and electricians. These are construction occupations which will benefit if interest rates either decline or stabilize at the single digit level. Other craft occupations with potential growth are nonworking supervisors and general maintenance repairers.

Operatives

It is expected that the number of employed operatives will grow by more than two thousand workers between 1985 and 1988. Increased employment of operatives will be contingent on employment gains in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Within this category, the greatest need will be for truck drivers. In terms of total openings (growth plus replacement), jobs are expected for school bus drivers, all other semiskilled workers, delivery and route workers, and production packagers.

Service Workers

The service occupations are expected to climb by nearly 5,700 workers in the 1985 through 1988 period. Food preparation workers in the fast-food industry, cooks, guards, nurses aide/orderlies, child care workers, and bartenders will account for the greatest number of new jobs in this category. The only service occupation which is projected to experience a significant decrease in the three years being discussed is cosmetologist/womens' hairstylist.

Nonfarm Laborers

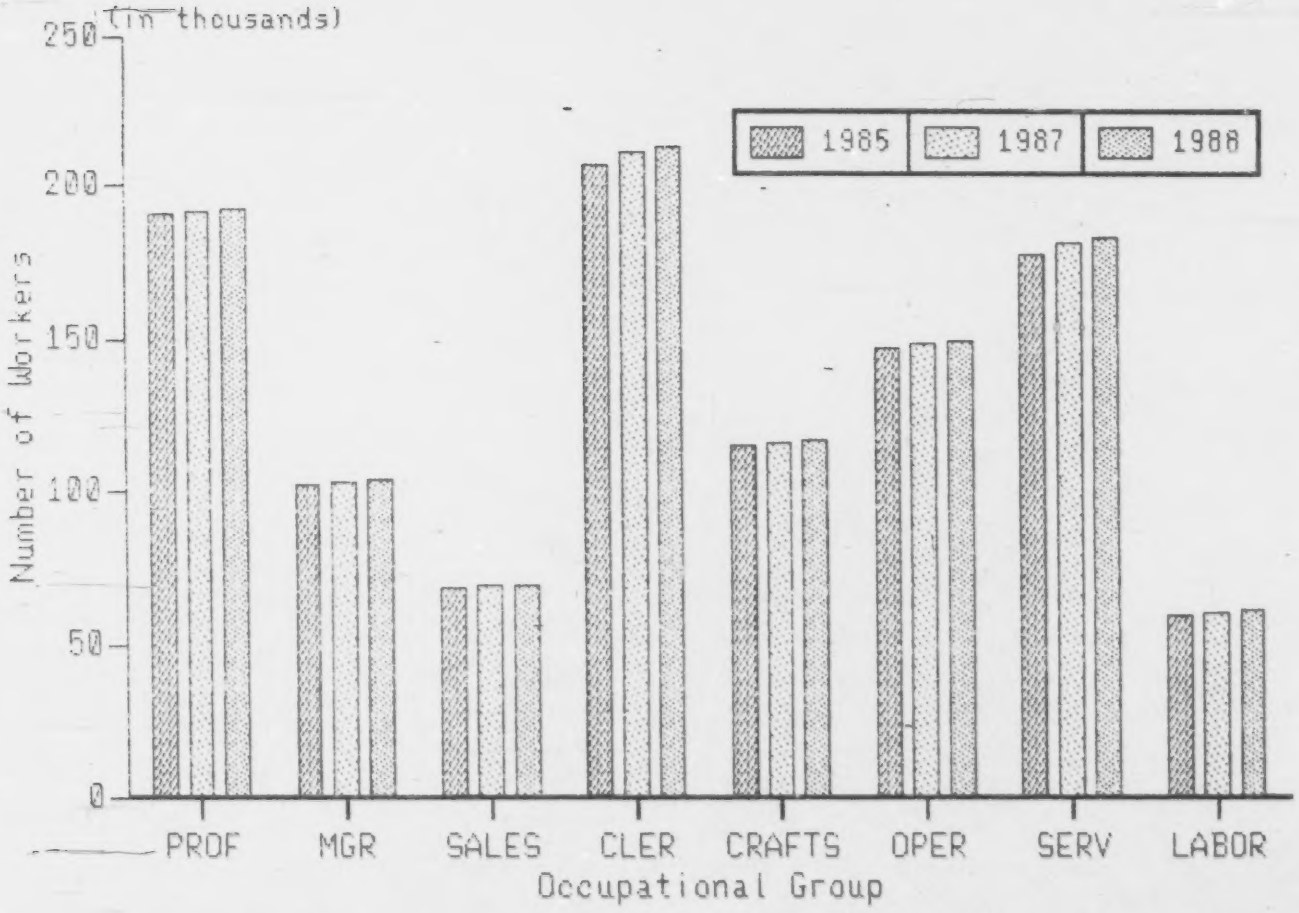
The nonfarm laborer occupational group includes the majority of "helper" occupations. Between 1985 and 1988, its growth is expected to parallel the rate of increase for all Iowa occupations. The Occupational Outlook Handbook reports that nationally, jobs for helpers, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers are expected to be plentiful as a result of high turnover. In Iowa, the need for replacement workers is expected to be slightly lower than the rate of replacement for all occupations. All other laborers and unskilled workers, gardeners and groundskeepers, and all other helpers (semiskilled) should account for the greatest number of potential openings.

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PROJECTED OPENINGS STATE OF IOWA

MATRIX CODE	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1987 - 1988	GROWTH 1987 - 1988	TOTAL OPENINGS 1987 - 1988
20061699	ALL OTHER MANAGERS	65,905	66,808	67,213	2,673	405	3,078
70020600	JANITORS,PORTERS,& CLEANERS	27,668	28,334	28,606	2,352	272	2,624
30001899	ALL OTHER SALES WORKERS	34,863	35,102	35,127	1,579	25	1,604
30001802	SALES CLERKS	26,525	28,793	28,837	1,497	44	1,541
40066811	GENERAL CLERKS,OFFICE	25,641	26,271	26,507	1,156	236	1,392
70061010	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	23,178	23,208	23,281	998	73	1,071
80002899	ALL OTHER LABORERS & UNSKL	32,304	32,838	33,019	821	181	1,002
70041804	FD PREP & SERV WKRS,FAST FD	13,735	14,231	14,416	783	185	968
40020200	SECRETARIES	29,403	29,660	29,802	772	142	914
62002201	TRUCK DRIVERS	22,556	23,134	23,271	763	137	900
70041602	WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	22,573	23,313	23,601	466	288	754
70041802	KITCHEN HELPERS	12,711	12,893	12,978	593	85	678
20061612	MANAGERS,STORE	13,295	13,400	13,415	657	15	672
10203002	PRESCHOOL &/OR ELEM. SCH. TEAC	21,524	21,465	21,492	644	27	671
40060603	BOOKKEEPERS,HAND	12,859	12,998	13,049	611	51	662
62000402	BUS DRIVERS, SCHOOL	10,343	10,325	10,340	568	15	583
70100601	GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	4,519	4,847	4,924	470	77	547
40060800	CASHIERS	18,205	18,551	18,629	464	78	542
10100800	NURSES,PROFESSIONAL	18,300	18,321	18,393	440	72	512
70040804	COOKS,INSTITUTIONAL	7,754	7,756	7,789	473	33	506
10205000	TEACHERS,SECONDARY	20,724	20,671	20,685	413	14	427
40060601	ACCOUNTING CLERKS	7,927	8,059	8,103	379	44	423
50040003	SUPERVISORS,NONWORKING	12,651	12,761	12,811	370	50	420
40063200	POSTAL MAIL CARRIERS	6,852	6,990	7,128	273	138	411
70040803	COOKS,RESTAURANT	5,226	5,407	5,478	330	71	401
80002003	STOCK CLERKS,SALES FLOOR	6,368	6,513	6,541	339	28	367
50020201	CARPENTERS	6,081	6,150	6,273	240	123	363
70040400	BARTENDERS	6,670	6,794	6,843	313	49	362
50144821	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS,GEN	10,377	10,537	10,589	306	52	358
63000000	ALL OTHER SEMISKILLED WRKS	13,709	13,932	13,944	334	12	346
40020600	TYPISTS	9,459	9,663	9,754	242	91	333
70200099	ALL OTHER SERVICE WORKERS	3,101	3,190	3,233	290	43	333
40066898	ALL OTHER OFFICE CLERICAL	5,949	6,127	6,255	196	128	324
40065404	STOCK CLERKS,STOCKRM,WAREH	9,119	9,186	9,215	244	29	323
10240201	ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	8,500	8,598	8,655	258	57	315
62000601	DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	11,030	11,180	11,213	268	33	301
50002823	ALL OTHER HELPERS,SKILLED	5,095	5,117	5,171	225	54	279
40061200	CLERICAL SUPERVISORS	5,647	5,798	5,877	186	79	265
50021807	HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	6,475	6,434	6,464	232	30	262
20061400	MANAGERS,REST'RANT,COFFEE SH	4,730	4,898	4,960	196	62	258
50051001	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	9,629	9,477	9,437	294	-40	254
80001401	GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS	2,879	3,010	3,066	172	56	228
20041002	CHIEF EXECUTIVES,LEGIS	2,821	2,899	2,936	177	37	214
10121010	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	8,029	8,049	8,074	185	25	210
40064802	RECEPTIONISTS	5,186	5,201	5,202	198	1	199
10101402	PHYSICIANS &/OR SURGEONS	2,583	2,591	2,599	189	8	197
10202003	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	7,493	7,426	7,416	193	-10	183
30331005	SALES AGENTS,SALES REPS,IN	2,537	2,651	2,709	125	58	183

IOWA OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROFILE
1985 - 1988



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONS WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

MATRIX CODE	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	REPLACEMENT NEEDS 1987 - 1988	EMPLOYMENT DECLINE 1987 - 1988	PERCENT GROWTH 1987 - 1988
70082001	COSMETOLOGISTS/WM'S HAIRST	3,722	3,610	3,526	123	-84	-2.3
61082605	FUEL PUMP ATTENDANTS,LUBRI	4,405	4,269	4,224	124	-45	-1.0
50081001	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS	9,629	9,477	9,437	294	-40	-0.4
50144899	ALL OTHER SKILLED CRAFT WO	4,410	4,337	4,308	113	-29	-0.6
61087614	TIRE BUILDERS	399	274	249	6	-25	-9.1
50080600	AUTO BODY REPAIRERS	1,574	1,523	1,502	23	-21	-1.3
40061602	COUNTER CLERKS	559	541	527	28	-14	-2.5
10243201	GROUP RECREATION WORKERS	2,709	2,662	2,648	122	-14	-0.5
62001600	BRAKERS,TRAIN	696	672	659	9	-13	-1.9
61087290	CHEMICAL OPERATORS A	301	271	259	10	-12	-4.4
61083855	MIXERS & BLENDERS,CHEMICALS	334	309	298	7	-11	-3.5
20061613	MANAGERS,AUTO SERVICE DEPT	1,013	979	968	30	-11	-1.1
10202003	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS	7,493	7,426	7,416	193	-10	-0.1
40066828	TRAVEL CLERKS	536	513	503	8	-10	-1.9
50002401	CLEANERS,VEHICLE	1,167	1,133	1,123	19	-10	-0.8
61083856	MIXERS,FOOD & TOBACCO	685	695	686	16	-9	-1.2
61088818	FINISHERS,HAND	668	695	686	9	-9	-1.2

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The data presented in this section are generated by Job Service placement activities throughout the state. Labor supply data represents those persons who were registered in their search for work between January 1, 1985 and December 31, 1985. Labor demand data refer to job openings listed with Job Service by employers during the same period.

Information compiled for this analysis is derived from the Enhanced National Data System (ENDS). Occupations are classified according to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition 1977. Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) codes consist of nine digits. Major DOT categories (identified by the integer furthest to the left) are as follows:

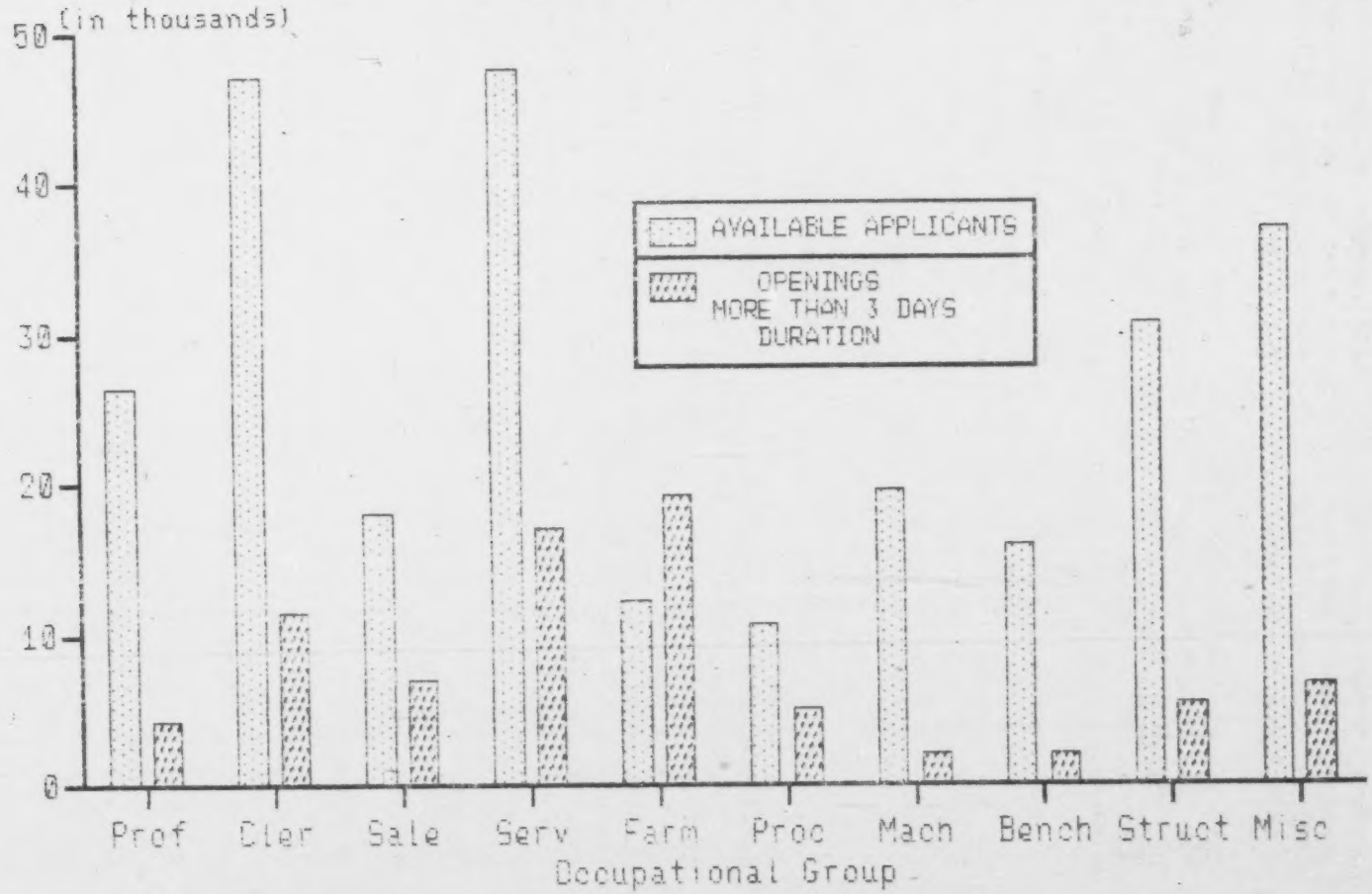
0,1	Professional, technical, and managerial occupations
2	Clerical and sales occupations
3	Service occupations
4	Agricultural, fishery, forestry, and related occupations
5	Processing occupations
6	Machine trades occupations
7	Bench work occupations
8	Structural work occupations
9	Miscellaneous occupations

Service occupations include domestic services (e.g. maids), personal services (e.g. cosmetologists) and protective services (e.g. security guards), in addition to building and related services (e.g. janitors). Processing occupations consist of work in foundries, food processing plants, chemicals, and other manufacturing establishments. Examples include foundry workers, chemical operators, laborers in the meat packing industry, and bakers. Machine trades consist of occupations which require feeding, tending, operating, or repairing machinery. Bench work contains occupations such as production assembler and sewing machine operator, in addition to radio and television repairer. Structural occupations are concerned with metal fabricating, welding, construction, excavating, and building maintenance. The miscellaneous category contains motor freight occupations, packaging, mining, and material handling.

Applicants and job openings have been counted if they were listed at any time during the twelve month period. It is not unusual for individuals to be placed, find jobs, or drop out of the labor force during the year. Therefore, this information can best be used to analyze the flow of activity, rather than conditions at any one point in time.

A number of applicants are qualified in more than one occupation. These are assigned secondary occupational codes in order to alert placement specialists to their other training and experience. These secondary DOT codes are not entered into the data system.

OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
JANUARY 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 1985
STATE OF IOWA



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

TABLE 11

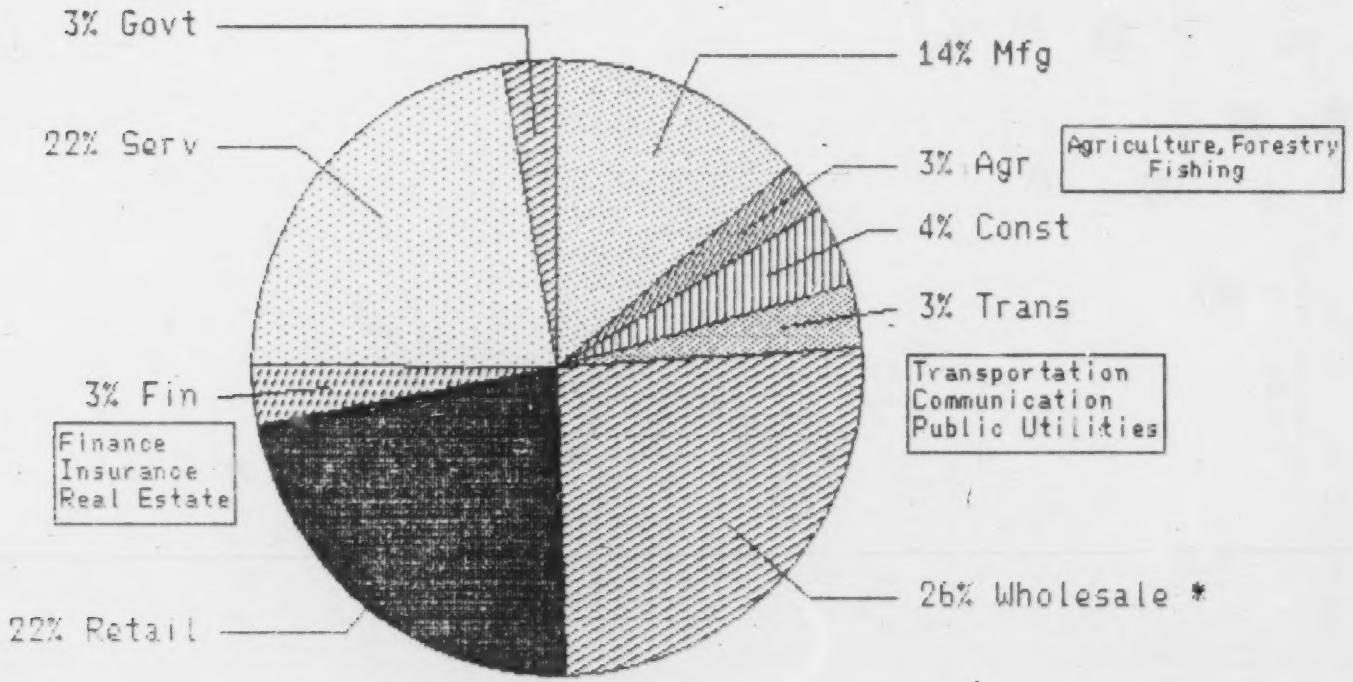
OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF OPENINGS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985
STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 1/
401.687-010	Farmworker, Grain 2.....	7,279	17,553	0.41
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	6,283	2,449	2.57
929.687-030	Material Handler.....	11,560	1,904	6.07
290.477-014	Sales Clerk.....	5,872	1,733	3.39
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunch-room or Coffee Shop....	952	1,367	0.70
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk.....	4,990	1,350	3.70
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker.....	4,629	1,259	3.68
529.687-130	Laborer.....	3,344	1,246	2.68
209.562-010	Clerk, General.....	7,637	1,181	6.47
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper.....	3,736	1,101	3.39
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver.....	4,269	1,059	4.03
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor.....	414	1,055	0.39
313.361-014	Cook.....	2,960	967	3.06
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores.....	3,639	950	3.83
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1....	6,025	894	6.74
355:674-014	Nurse Aide.....	4,095	878	4.66
201.362-030	Secretary.....	4,337	756	5.74
529.687-186	Sorter, Agricultural Produce.....	312	723	0.43
301.687-018	Yard Worker.....	1,063	712	1.49
525.684-010	Boner, Meat.....	979	696	1.41
381-687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional.....	2,712	677	4.01
529.686-014	Cannery Worker.....	366	667	0.55
301.677-010	Child Monitor.....	2,167	625	3.47
382.664-010	Janitor.....	2,860	602	4.75
211.462-010	Cashier 2.....	2,258	576	3.92
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise.....	2,307	568	4.06
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist.....	1,743	543	3.21
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2....	3,160	524	6.03
279.357-014	Sales Representative, General Merchandise....	2,310	509	4.54
237.367-038	Receptionist.....	2,186	503	4.35

1/ The number of applicants available for each opening during the year.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service.

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985
STATE OF IOWA



82,140 OPENINGS

* Wholesale Trade includes a large number of corn detasselers during the summer quarter.

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

In the twelve months which ended on December 31, the Iowa Department of Job Service received nearly 80,000 job openings. This is lower than the number of jobs which were listed in the year prior to December of 1984. A third of the decline in openings was caused by the decrease in opportunities for corn detasselers. These jobs are normally filled by Iowa teenagers during a two week period in the summer. This may not appear to be a significant occupation. However, a person who detasseled corn for two weeks at the minimum wage would earn $268.00. The majority of these funds would be spent in local communities, supporting retail and recreation establishments. Part of the decreased need for detasselers may have been caused by excellent yields in 1984 which left many seed companies with high inventory. In addition, some firms may have anticipated that there will be a drop in the number of acres planted to corn in 1986. One other factor may have contributed to the decreased number of these openings. In some parts of Iowa, high levels of unemployment have encouraged some adults, and even whole families, to detassel corn on contract. Many of these contract workers would not be counted by the Job Service data system.

Since the number of detasseling jobs listed with Job Service offices dropped by 9,360 between 1984 and 1985, a minimum of one million dollars was lost to the Iowa economy. In 1983, there was a drop in employment in agriculture and its supporting industries because of the federal Payment-In-Kind (PIK) program. This occurred because a large number of acres were taken out of production. Last year, there was a sharp increase in hiring by seed companies because farmers were expected to plant a greater number of acres than during the previous year.

Services were the occupational group with the second largest number of openings during the year which ended on December 31. Those service occupations with the greatest number of openings during the past year were waiter/waitress and counter attendant, kitchen helper, cook, nurse aide, cleaner/janitor and bartender. There was also a need for child monitors. These same jobs, with the addition of security guard and yard worker, accounted for the largest number of applicants among the service occupations.

Professional, technical, and managerial occupations accounted for nearly 4,300 openings during the year which ended on December 31. Management trainee, retail store manager, and general duty nurse (RN), in addition to licensed practical nurse, were the largest occupations in this category. There was also a need for accountants, programmers, mechanical drafters and caseworkers. The majority of these occupations had numerous applicants available for them. In terms of job applicants, management trainee and retail store manager accounted for the largest number of persons. Many applicants were also registered for jobs as electronics technicians, teachers (both elementary and secondary), sales managers, administrative assistants, and office managers, in addition to food service managers. Management trainee is an entry position in many retail establishments. For this reason, openings may develop, as workers are either promoted or leave for other companies. At the same time, numerous recent college graduates wish to begin a career in management (in either retail trade or other industries). They often see management trainee positions as "stepping

stones" to other careers. Therefore, a situation is created where companies are constantly seeking new workers while, at the same time, employees are continually looking for better jobs than the one which they currently hold.

TABLE 12

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

Group	Applicants	Openings	Supply/Demand Ratio
TOTAL	258,358	79,062	3.27
Professional, Technical & Managerial	26,070	4,255	6.13
Clerical	46,394	11,270	4.12
Sales	17,948	7,047	2.55
Services	46,673	16,738	2.79
Agricultural	12,019	19,323	0.62
Processing	10,561	5,213	2.03
Machine Trades	19,297	2,199	8.78
Bench Work	15,874	2,164	7.34
Structural Work	30,077	4,200	7.16
Miscellaneous	33,445	6,653	5.03

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service

During the past twelve months, clerical occupations comprised the third largest occupational group in terms of openings. The need for office workers does not usually experience seasonal changes, making this one of the most stable occupational divisions. Administrative clerk, general clerk, cashier-checker, secretary and clerk-typist provided the largest number of job openings. There was also a need for receptionists, stock clerks, and bookkeepers. Similar to other occupational groups, several thousand applicants were registered for each of these job classifications.

Processing occupations are concentrated in both the food and kindred products and the primary metals industry groups. In addition, many beginning factory jobs are classified into a general labor category which is listed under processing. However, laborer, slaughtering and meat packing continues to be the largest processing occupation in terms of openings. Similarly, there was also a need for meat boners. Because the meat packing industry has been going through an unsettled period, plants may close in one part of Iowa while new ones are opening elsewhere in the state. For this reason, new workers may be hired who live or move within commuting distance of a facility, while experienced workers, who reside near an older plant, may be unable to find work.

TABLE 13

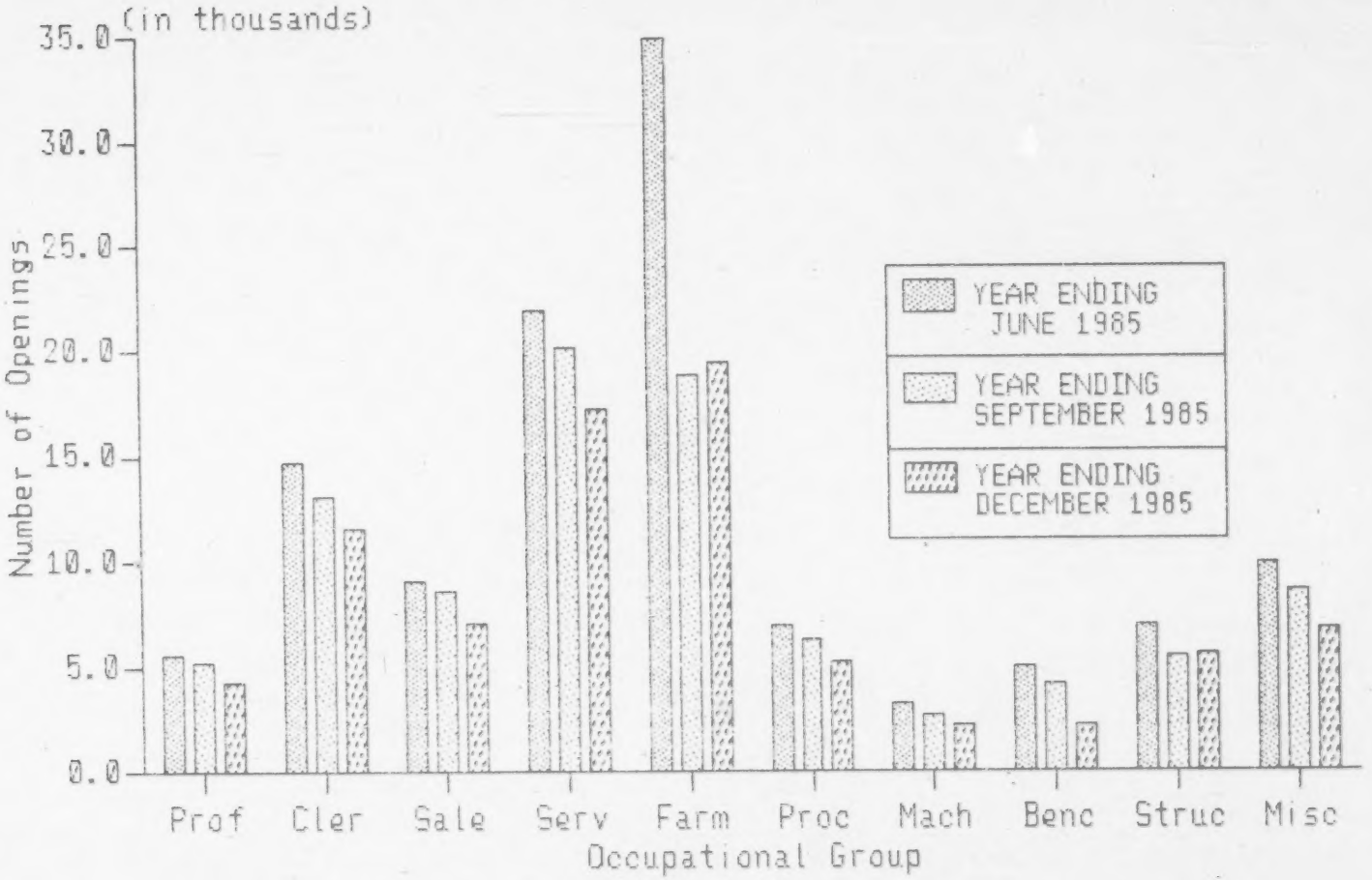
OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985
STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 1/
929.687-030	Material Handler	11,560	1,904	6.07
209.562-010	Clerk, General	7,637	1,181	6.47
401.687-010	Farmworker, Grain 2	7,279	17,553	0.41
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	7,007	497	14.10
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	6,283	2,449	2.57
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	6,025	894	6.74
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	5,872	1,733	3.39
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	4,990	1,350	3.70
211.462-014	Cashier/Checker	4,629	1,259	3.68
201.362-030	Secretary	4,337	756	5.74
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	4,269	1,059	4.03
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	4,095	878	4.66
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	3,905	448	8.72
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	3,736	1,101	3.39
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	3,639	950	3.83
529.687-130	Laborer	3,344	1,246	2.68
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	3,160	524	6.03
313.361-014	Cook	2,960	967	3.06
381.664-010	Janitor	2,860	602	4.75
210.381-014	Bookkeeper 1	2,737	341	8.03
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,712	677	4.01
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	2,697	287	9.40
860.381-022	Carpenter	2,498	317	7.88
705.687-014	Laborer, Grinding & Polishing	2,373	57	41.63
279.357-014	Sales Representative, General Merchandise	2,310	509	4.54
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	2,307	568	4.06
211.462-010	Cashier 2	2,258	576	3.92
237.367-038	Receptionist	2,186	503	4.35
301.677-010	Child Monitor	2,167	625	3.47
189.167-018	Management Trainee	2,066	336	6.15
609.685-018	Production-Machine Tender	1,907	149	12.80
312.474-010	Bartender	1,830	414	4.42

1/ The number of applicants available for each opening during the year.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service.

JOB SERVICE OPENINGS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
YEAR ENDING JUNE 1985 THROUGH YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1985
STATE OF IOWA



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

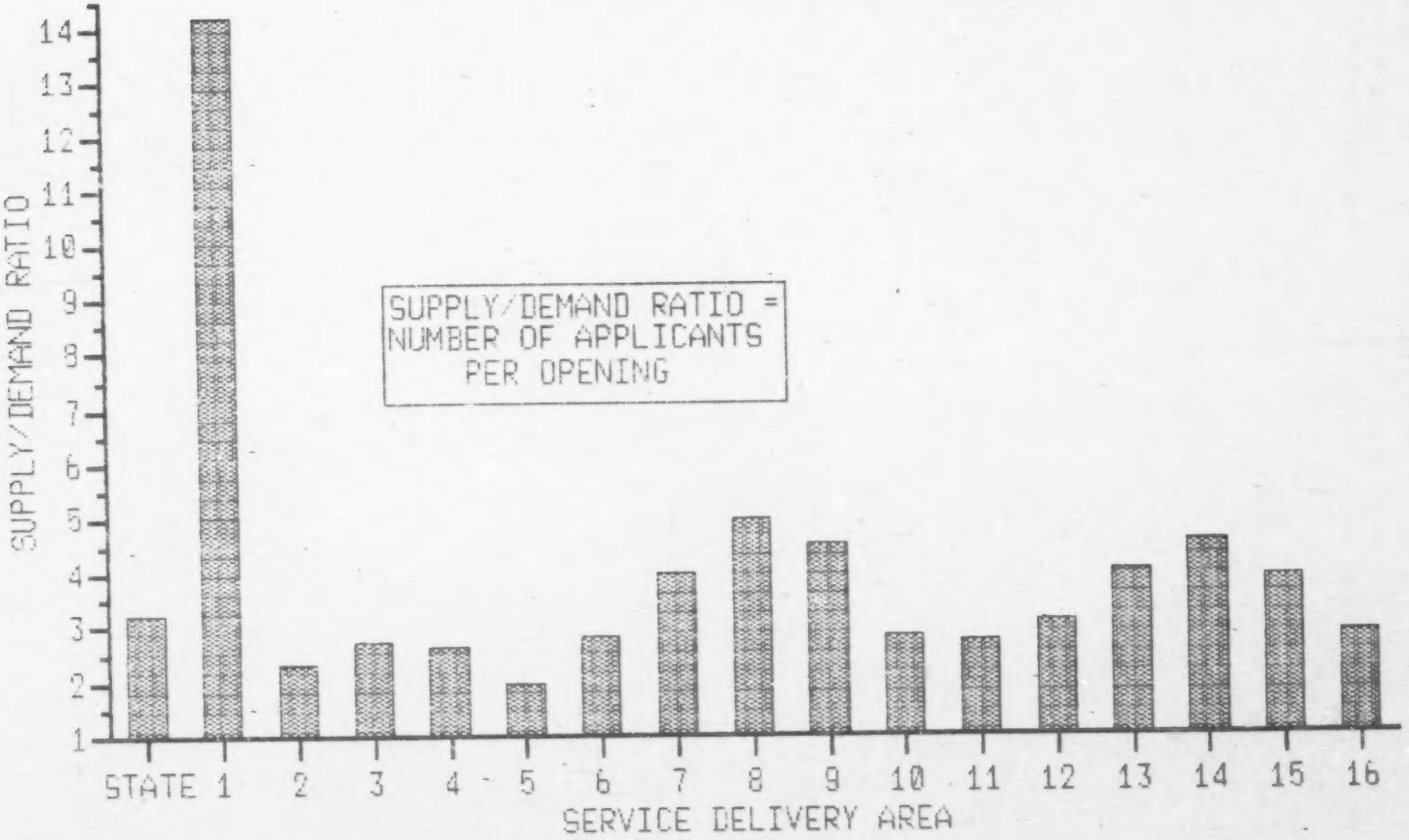
For four years, the machine trades occupations have suffered from the highest supply/demand ratios, when compared to other occupational groups. This has occurred because the trade and durable goods manufacturing industries, which employ the majority of machine workers, have lost more than fifty thousand jobs since 1980. In the area surrounding Waterloo, there were fifteen Job Service applicants available for each opening in the machine trades. Statewide, automobile mechanic was the only classification to appear on the list of occupations with the greatest number of openings. In terms of job seekers, there were nearly twenty-seven hundred automobile mechanics registered with the Iowa Department of Job Service during the past year. There were also a great number of machinists, production machine tenders, and machine operators.

Production assembler was the benchwork occupation with the greatest number of openings during 1985. Occupations in this group have been effected by the decline in the number of Iowa manufacturing jobs. While nearly five hundred openings for production assembler were listed with the Iowa Department of Job Service, there were seven thousand applicants who were classified in this job category. Other benchwork occupations with large numbers of openings were electronics assemblers and sewing machine operators.

In the structural occupations, the job category with the largest number of openings during the past year was construction worker. The two construction worker classifications accounted for 1,400 Job Service openings. However, there were in excess of nine thousand applicants competing for these positions. Between 1980 and 1985, the construction industries lost 14,600 jobs. However, several thousand Iowa workers still hope to find employment in this industry. Other structural occupations with large numbers of openings were automobile repairer, arc welder, electrician, carpenter, roofer, and building maintenance repairer.

Material handler accounted for 1,900 openings in the past twelve months. This report only contains openings of more than three days duration. For this reason, the actual number of material handler positions is higher than the count which is contained in this report. During the year, there was also a demand for both tractor-trailer and heavy-truck drivers. These same jobs also contained a large number of applicants. Other occupations in the miscellaneous category with more than one thousand registrants were industrial truck operator and light-truck driver.

SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIOS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

During 1985, 341,857 persons were registered with offices of the Iowa Department of Job Service. The number of persons classified as welfare recipients has been declining. However, this decrease is not evidence of changing economic conditions. In 1982, there was a drop in the number of Work Incentive Program (WIN) projects throughout the state. For this reason, fewer Job Service registrants have been identified as welfare recipients than were recognized in prior years. With welfare status as the only exception, this large number of persons who register with the Job Service of Iowa permit a study of the kinds of workers available in the state.

Age: More than half of all applicants were between twenty-two and thirty-nine years of age. One reason for the size of this group is the large number of college and vocational/technical school graduates who were registered with Job Service. In addition, many young adults have not yet acquired the seniority and job stability which would protect them from layoffs.

Sex: In excess of fifty-five percent of applicants were male. This approximates the proportion of males in the Iowa labor force. Many men have registered as a result of layoffs in manufacturing and construction.

Education: More than seventy percent of those listed in Job Service files had earned a minimum of a high school diploma. In a majority of cases, education helps applicants to be accepted by employers. It either directly imparts technical skills, or provides evidence that an applicant is capable of learning new skills "on the job".

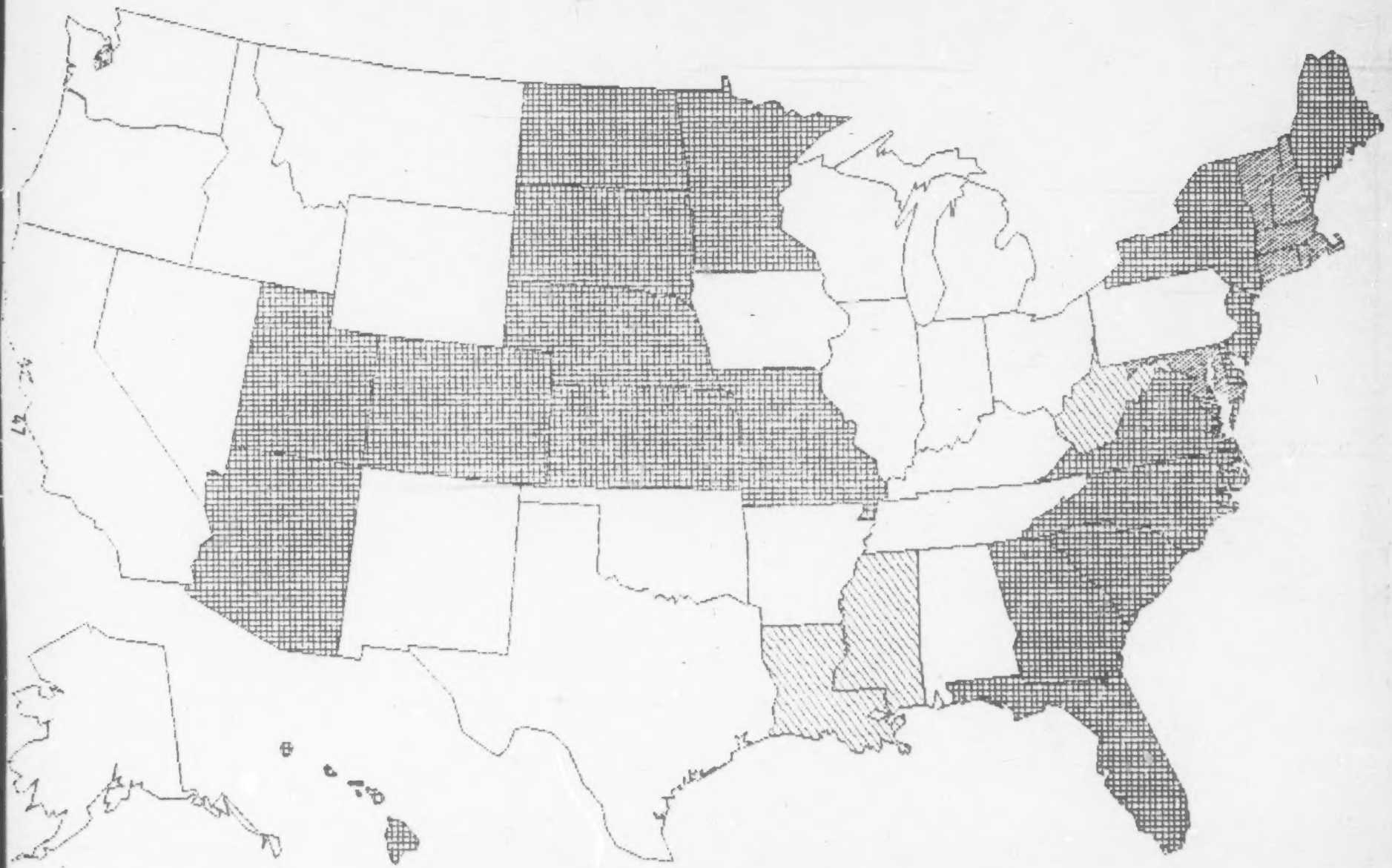
Ethnic Background: Members of minority groups comprised slightly less than six percent of Job Service applicants during 1985. This is more than twice the proportion of unemployed Iowans who are classified as minority workers. In Iowa, the majority of these persons are black. They are concentrated in urban areas, such as Des Moines, Waterloo, and Davenport. For this reason, offices in these areas serve greater numbers of minorities than offices elsewhere in the state.

Veteran Status: Veterans comprised nearly twelve percent of applicants during the past year. Nationally, the unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans fell from 5.6 percent in 1984 to 5.2 percent in 1985. This is nearly identical to the rates for male nonveterans in the same age categories.

IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

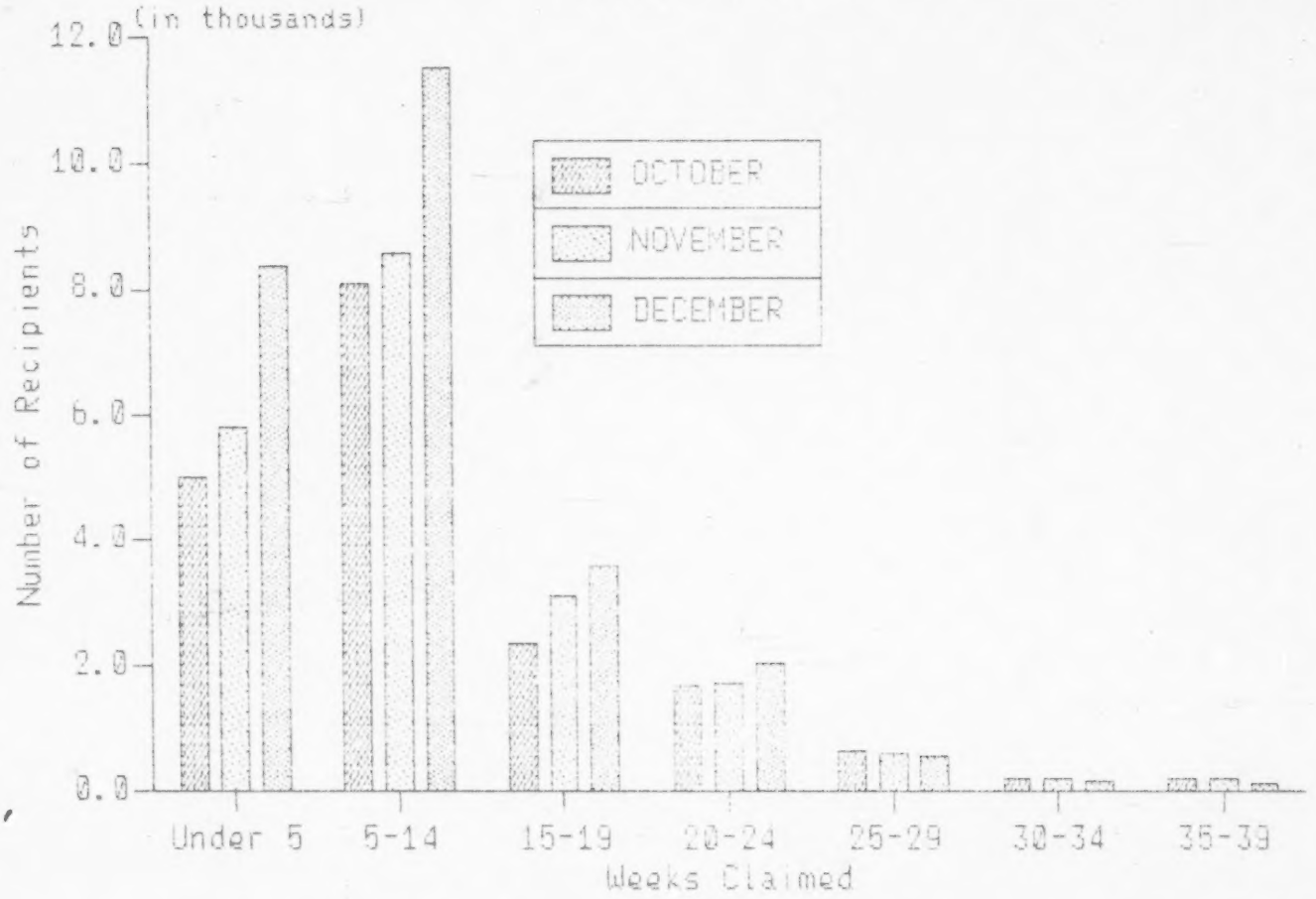
TABLE 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
JANUARY 1, 1985 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1985
STATE OF IOWA

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER	PERCENT
TOTAL	341,857	100.0%
AGE GROUP		
15 AND UNDER	4,615	1.4
16 TO 19	39,733	11.7
20 TO 21	34,543	10.2
22 TO 39	191,364	56.0
40 TO 54	51,868	15.2
55 AND OVER	19,660	5.8
SEX		
MALE	189,084	55.4
FEMALE	152,747	44.7
EDUCATION		
7 OR LESS	5,791	1.7
8 TO 11	88,608	26.0
12	162,255	47.5
OVER 12	84,985	24.9
ETHNIC GROUP		
WHITE	322,249	94.3
BLACK	12,249	3.6
HISPANIC	3,170	1.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	994	0.3
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	2,844	0.9
NOT AVAILABLE	351	0.2
CLAIMANT	31,191	9.2
VETERAN	40,601	11.9
HANDICAPPED	13,400	4.0
FOOD STAMP RECIPIENT	3,542	1.1

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1995
STATE OF IOWA



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Job insurance recipients comprised twenty percent of all unemployed Iowans during the fall quarter. This percentage normally rises during the autumn and winter months because of layoffs in the construction industry. The number of construction employees who claimed benefits more than tripled between the middle of October and the same week in December. Other industries which experienced increases in the number of persons receiving benefits were mining, manufacturing, transportation (with communications and public utilities), trade and services, in addition to state and local government. Manufacturing claims increased primarily as a result of layoffs in nonelectrical machinery and food and kindred products.

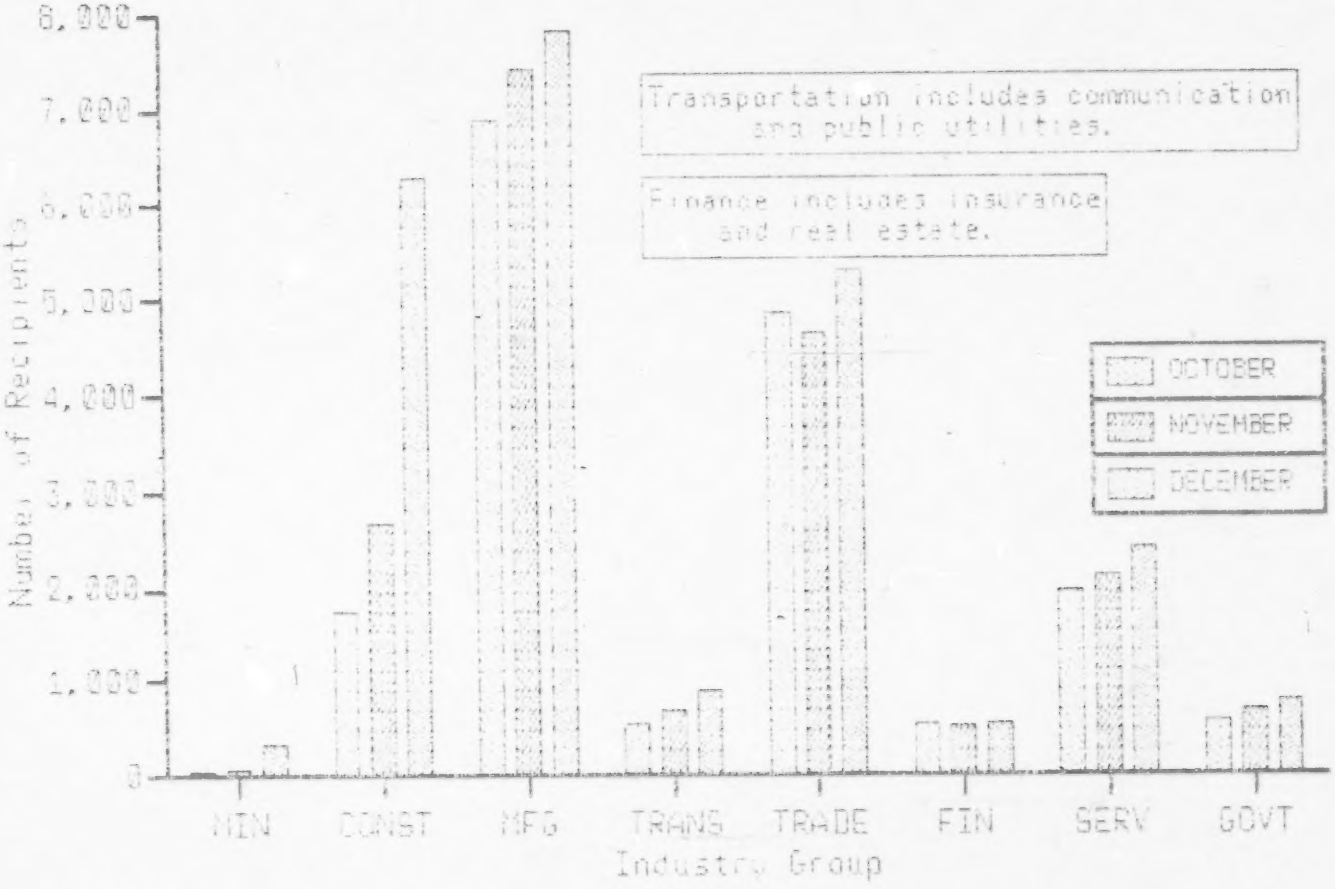
TABLE 15

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY SEX
OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
STATE OF IOWA

	MONTH		
SEX	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
TOTAL	18,242	20,204	26,394
MALE	12,051	13,705	19,630
FEMALE	6,191	6,499	6,764

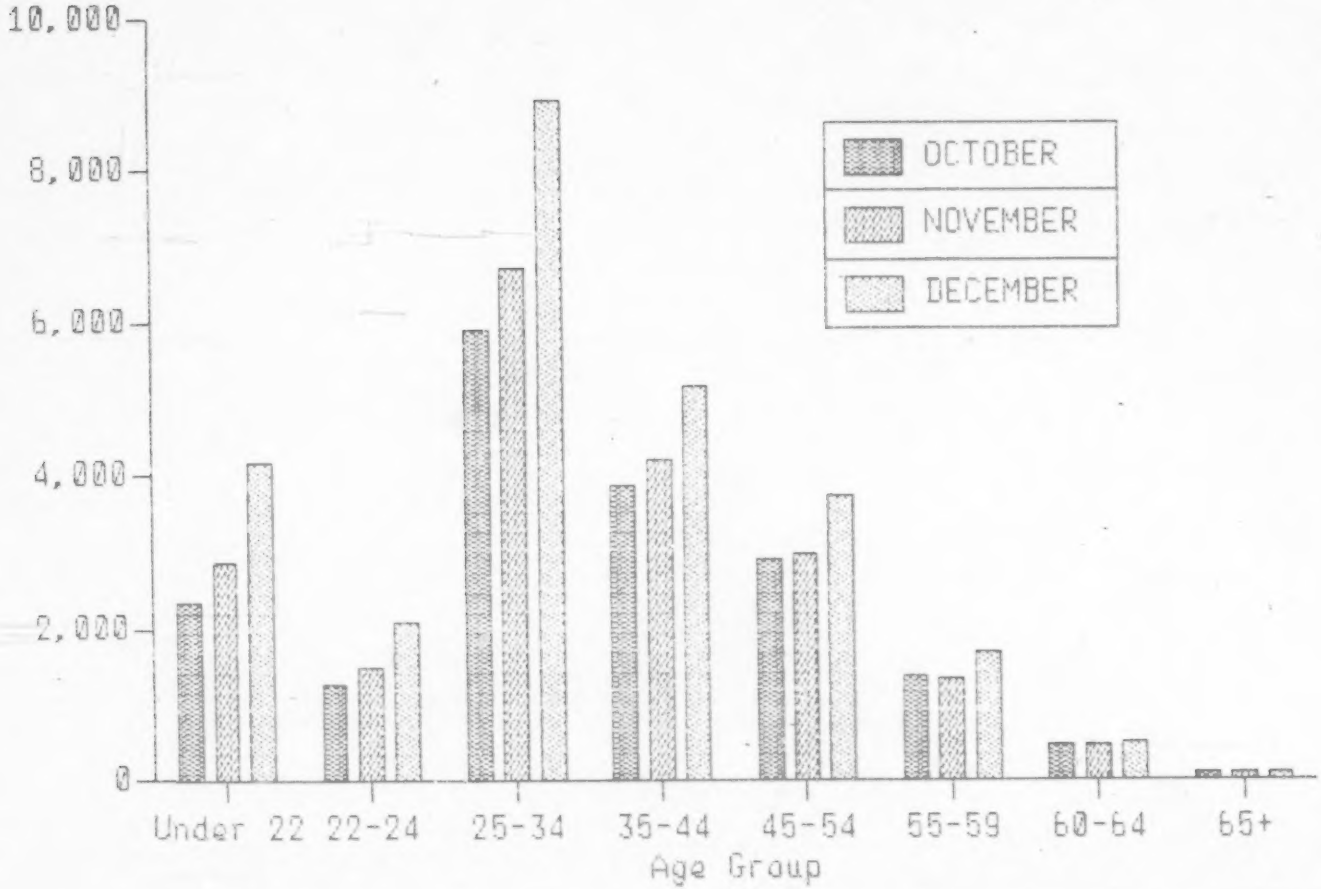
During the fall period, seventy percent of job insurance claimants were male. This occurred because men comprise the majority of workers in both construction and manufacturing. For this reason, increased layoffs by these industries during the fall and winter effect a greater number of men than women. Also, the number of males who claimed benefits increased at a far higher rate than the number of female recipients during the quarter. In terms of age, the greatest number of claimants were in the bracket between twenty-five and thirty-four. This age group contains a large number of persons who have worked a sufficient time to qualify for benefits, but not long enough to acquire the seniority which would protect them from layoffs. Finally, during the quarter, seventy-three percent of recipients had received benefits for less than fifteen weeks. This was the result of the large number of workers who lost their jobs during the fall season.

JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS BY INDUSTRY OF LAST EMPLOYER
OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
STATE OF IOWA



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF JOB INSURANCE RECIPIENTS
OCTOBER THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
STATE OF IOWA



SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION OF IOWA AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

1980

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS & THEIR COMPONENT COUNTIES

1970 and 1980

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA & COUNTY	April 1, 1980 Census	April 1, 1970 Census	Change, 1970 to 1980 Number	Percent
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA				
LINN	169,775	163,213	6,562	4.0
DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND-MOLINE, IOWA-ILLINOIS (IOWA PORTION)				
SCOTT	160,022	142,687	17,335	12.1
DES MOINES, IOWA	367,561	339,647	27,914	8.2
POLK	303,170	286,130	17,040	6.0
WARREN	34,878	27,432	7,446	27.1
DALLAS	29,513	26,085	3,428	13.1
DUBUQUE, IOWA				
DUBUQUE	93,745	90,609	3,136	3.5
IOWA CITY, IOWA				
JOHNSON	81,717	72,127	9,590	13.3
OMAHA, NEBR.-IOWA (IOWA PORTION)				
POTTAWATTAMIE	86,500	86,991	-491	-0.6
SIOUX CITY, IOWA-NEBR. (IOWA PORTION)				
WOODBURY	100,884	103,052	-2,168	-2.1
WATERLOO-CEDAR FALLS, IOWA	162,781	155,653	7,128	4.6
BLACK HAWK	137,961	132,916	5,045	3.8
BREMER	24,820	22,737	2,083	9.2
METROPOLITAN	1,168,652	1,105,157	63,495	5.8
NON-METROPOLITAN	1,745,156	1,720,211	24,945	1.5

SOURCE: Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980, PC80-S1-5, issued October 1981, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1980 - UNITED STATES, IOWA, AND SELECTED COUNTIES [1]

	Total Population	Total Non-White	Percent Non-White	Black	Percent Black
United States	226,504,825	38,164,035	16.9	26,488,218	11.7
Iowa	2,913,808	74,583	2.6	41,700	1.4
Blackhawk County	137,961	10,038	7.3	8,595	6.2
Dubuque County	93,745	730	0.8	237	0.3
Linn County	169,775	4,475	2.6	2,740	1.6
Polk County	303,170	20,339	6.7	13,700	4.5
Scott County	160,022	9,597	6.0	6,620	4.1
Woodbury County	100,884	3,225	3.2	1,126	1.1

1/ 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION
U.S. obtained from PC80-S1-1, Issued May 1981.

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
IOWA	2,913,808	2,825,368	88,440	3.1	432,566	283,234	-60,892	-2.0
Adair	9,509	9,487	22	0.2	1,285	1,138	- 125	-1.3
Adams	5,731	6,322	- 591	-9.3	746	793	- 544	-8.7
Allamakee	15,108	14,968	140	0.9	2,255	1,833	- 282	-1.8
Appanoose	15,511	15,007	504	3.4	2,164	2,268	608	4.1
Audubon	8,559	9,595	-1,036	10.8	1,134	1,068	- 1,102	11.4
Benton	23,649	22,885	764	3.3	3,199	2,459	24	0.1
Black Hawk	137,961	132,916	5,045	3.8	21,439	10,897	- 5,497	-3.8
Boone	26,184	26,470	- 286	-1.1	3,373	3,144	- 515	-1.9
Bremer	24,820	22,737	2,083	9.2	3,325	2,084	842	3.5
Buchanan	22,900	21,762	1,138	5.2	3,742	2,210	- 394	-1.7
Buena Vista	20,774	20,693	81	0.4	2,874	2,277	- 516	-2.4
Butler	17,668	16,953	715	4.2	2,586	1,870	- 1	---
Calhoun	13,542	14,292	- 750	-5.2	1,740	1,861	- 629	-4.4
Carroll	22,951	22,912	39	0.2	3,575	2,521	- 1,015	-4.2
Cass	16,932	17,007	- 75	-0.4	2,342	2,291	- 126	-0.7
Cedar	18,635	17,655	980	5.6	2,476	1,912	416	2.3
Cerro Gordo	48,458	49,223	- 765	-1.6	6,774	5,118	- 2,421	-4.8
Cherokee	16,238	17,269	-1,031	-6.0	2,369	1,792	- 1,608	-9.0
Chickasaw	15,437	14,969	468	3.1	2,465	1,595	- 402	-2.5
Clarke	8,612	7,581	1,031	13.6	1,062	1,035	1,004	13.2
Clay	19,576	18,464	1,112	6.0	2,883	1,839	68	0.3
Clayton	21,098	20,606	492	2.4	3,218	2,419	- 307	-1.4
Clinton	57,122	56,749	373	0.7	8,799	5,836	- 2,590	-4.3
Crawford	18,935	19,116	- 181	-0.9	3,014	1,965	- 1,230	-6.1
Dallas	29,513	26,085	3,428	13.1	4,133	2,946	2,241	8.2
Davis	9,104	8,207	897	10.9	1,289	1,052	660	7.8
Decatur	9,794	9,737	57	0.6	1,161	1,223	119	1.2
Delaware	18,933	18,770	163	0.9	3,112	1,877	- 1,072	-5.4
Des Moines	46,203	46,982	- 779	-1.7	6,709	4,821	- 2,667	-5.5
Dickinson	15,629	12,565	3,064	24.4	1,941	1,519	2,642	20.3
Dubuque	93,745	90,609	3,136	3.5	15,445	8,174	- 4,135	-4.2
Emmet	13,336	14,009	- 673	-4.8	2,173	1,490	- 1,356	-9.2
Fayette	25,488	26,898	-1,410	-5.2	3,669	2,827	- 2,252	-8.1
Floyd	19,597	19,860	- 263	-1.3	2,898	2,199	- 962	-4.7
Franklin	13,036	13,255	- 219	-1.7	1,716	1,618	- 317	-2.4

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Fremont	9,401	9,282	119	1.3	1,294	1,333	158	1.7
Greene	12,119	12,716	- 597	-4.7	1,636	1,622	- 611	-4.8
Grundy	14,366	14,119	247	1.7	1,873	1,352	- 274	-1.9
Guthrie	11,983	12,243	- 260	-2.1	1,576	1,556	- 280	-2.3
Hamilton	17,862	18,383	- 521	-2.8	2,449	1,927	- 1,043	-5.5
Hancock	13,833	13,506	327	2.4	2,133	1,522	- 284	-2.0
Hardin	21,776	22,248	- 472	-2.1	2,813	2,544	- 741	-3.3
Harrison	16,348	16,240	108	0.7	2,347	2,034	- 205	-1.2
Henry	18,890	18,114	776	4.3	2,586	2,020	210	1.1
Howard	11,114	11,442	- 328	-2.9	1,497	1,398	- 427	-3.7
Humboldt	12,246	12,519	- 273	-2.2	1,670	1,291	- 652	-5.1
Ida	8,908	9,283	- 375	-4.0	1,227	1,143	- 459	-4.9
Iowa	15,429	15,419	10	0.1	2,126	1,700	- 416	-2.6
Jackson	22,503	20,839	1,664	8.0	3,467	2,222	419	1.9
Jasper	36,425	35,425	1,000	2.8	5,151	3,467	- 684	-1.8
Jefferson	16,316	15,774	542	3.4	2,122	1,670	90	0.6
Johnson	81,717	72,127	9,590	13.3	11,361	3,949	2,178	2.7
Jones	20,401	19,868	533	2.7	2,948	2,016	- 399	-1.9
Keokuk	12,921	13,943	-1,022	-7.3	1,765	1,843	- 944	-6.8
Kossuth	21,891	22,937	-1,046	-4.6	3,310	2,234	- 2,122	-8.8
Lee	43,106	42,996	110	0.3	6,254	4,930	- 1,214	-2.7
Linn	169,775	163,213	6,562	4.0	26,135	12,917	- 6,656	-3.8
Louisa	12,055	10,682	1,373	12.9	1,690	1,158	841	7.5
Lucas	10,313	10,163	150	1.5	1,322	1,452	280	2.8
Lyon	12,896	13,340	- 444	-3.3	2,077	1,204	- 1,317	-9.3
Madison	12,597	11,558	1,039	9.0	1,753	1,505	791	6.7
Mahaska	22,867	22,117	690	3.1	3,252	2,755	193	0.9
Marion	29,669	26,352	3,317	12.6	3,871	2,872	2,318	8.5
Marshall	41,652	41,076	576	1.4	6,172	3,945	- 1,651	-3.8
Mills	13,406	11,832	1,574	13.3	1,948	1,261	887	7.1
Mitchell	12,329	13,108	- 779	-5.9	1,716	1,538	- 956	-7.2
Monona	11,692	12,069	- 377	-3.1	1,583	1,619	- 341	-2.8
Monroe	9,209	9,357	- 148	-1.6	1,230	1,245	- 133	-1.4
Montgomery	13,413	12,781	632	4.9	1,929	1,802	505	3.9
Muscatine	40,436	37,181	3,255	8.8	6,667	3,850	438	1.1
O'Brien	16,972	17,522	- 550	-3.1	2,482	2,076	- 956	-5.3

POPULATION OF IOWA COUNTIES: APRIL 1, 1970 & 1980

	CENSUS		CHANGE 1970 to 1980		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1970 to 1980			
							NET MIGRATION	
	1980	1970	NUMBER	PERCENT	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NUMBER	PERCENT
Osceola	8,371	8,555	- 184	-2.2	1,213	982	- 415	-4.7
Page	19,063	18,537	526	2.8	2,608	2,540	458	2.5
Palo Alto	12,721	13,289	- 568	-4.3	1,882	1,576	- 874	-6.4
Plymouth	24,743	24,322	421	1.7	3,771	2,320	- 1,030	-4.0
Pocahontas	11,369	12,793	-1,424	11.1	1,540	1,459	- 1,505	11.7
Polk	303,170	286,130	17,040	6.0	46,750	25,305	- 4,405	-1.4
Pottawattamie	86,561	86,991	- 430	-0.5	14,180	7,735	- 6,875	-7.4
Poweshiek	19,306	18,803	503	2.7	2,552	2,020	- 29	-0.1
Ringgold	6,112	6,373	- 261	-4.1	781	907	- 135	-2.2
Sac	14,118	15,573	-1,455	-9.3	1,992	1,814	- 1,633	10.4
Scott	160,022	142,687	17,335	12.1	26,164	12,296	3,467	2.2
Shelby	15,043	15,528	- 485	-3.1	2,133	1,563	- 1,055	-6.6
Sioux	30,813	27,996	2,817	10.1	5,076	2,453	194	0.6
Story	72,326	62,783	9,543	15.2	9,369	3,987	4,161	6.1
Tama	19,533	20,147	- 614	-3.0	2,791	2,428	- 977	-4.8
Taylor	8,353	8,790	- 437	-5.0	1,061	1,338	- 160	-1.9
Union	13,858	13,557	301	2.2	2,012	1,841	130	0.9
Van Buren	8,626	8,643	- 17	-0.2	1,107	1,228	104	1.2
Wapello	40,241	42,149	-1,908	-4.5	5,434	5,048	- 2,294	-5.4
Warren	34,878	27,432	7,446	27.1	5,174	2,225	4,497	14.8
Washington	20,141	18,967	1,174	6.2	2,880	2,229	523	2.7
Wayne	8,199	8,405	- 206	-2.5	1,007	1,279	66	0.8
Webster	45,953	48,391	-2,438	-5.0	6,830	4,811	- 4,457	-8.8
Winnebago	13,010	12,990	20	0.2	1,948	1,492	- 436	-3.2
Winneshiek	21,876	21,758	118	0.5	2,843	2,027	- 698	-3.1
Woodbury	100,884	103,052	-2,168	-2.1	17,695	10,291	- 9,572	-8.7
Worth	9,075	8,984	91	1.0	1,116	1,064	39	0.4
Wright	16,319	17,294	- 975	-5.6	2,140	2,033	- 1,082	-6.2

SOURCE: Office of the State Demographer, Iowa Office for Planning & Programming.

NON-WHITE POPULATION, 1980 - IOWA & SELECTED COUNTIES

	IOWA	BLACK HAWK	DUBUQUE	LINN	POLK	SCOTT	WOODBURY
TOTAL	2,913,808	137,961	93,745	169,775	303,170	160,022	100,884
WHITE	2,839,225	127,923	93,015	165,300	282,831	150,425	97,659
BLACK	41,700	8,595	237	2,740	13,700	6,620	1,126
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, & ALEUT	5,455	254	58	268	712	339	1,169
American Indian	5,369	251	56	263	700	329	1,167
Eskimo	59	2	2	5	5	7	2
Aleut	27	1	0	0	7	3	0
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER	11,577	679	236	727	2,204	815	314
Japanese	1,049	54	29	69	129	79	34
Chinese	2,110	146	28	97	254	138	48
Filipino	1,225	58	41	93	281	106	41
Korean	2,259	124	34	112	382	226	59
Asian Indian	2,147	193	47	154	426	134	47
Vietnamese	2,476	71	40	183	679	114	78
Hawaiian	182	10	14	14	34	15	3
Guamanian	70	16	2	3	16	2	0
Samoan	59	7	1	2	3	1	4
OTHER	15,851	510	199	740	3,723	1,823	616

SOURCE: Final Population & Housing Unit Counts, PHC80-V-17, issued March 1981, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	TOTAL VETERANS	MALE VETERAN	MALE NON-VETERAN	FEMALE VETERAN	FEMALE NON-VETERAN	AFTER MAY 1975	VIETNAM ERA	KOREAN CONFLICT	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I	OTHER
ADAIR	1076	1041	2504	35	3718	12	241	188	478	21	136
ADAMS	686	670	1504	16	2279	16	114	129	333	24	70
ALLAMAKEE	1470	1445	3986	25	5685	29	376	333	511	66	155
APPANOOSE	1828	1779	3712	49	6270	44	492	263	812	52	165
AUDUBON	1046	1016	2083	30	3401	25	201	208	519	26	67
BENTON	3008	2927	5554	81	9022	74	802	598	1065	89	380
BLACK HAWK	17653	16957	32446	696	53903	619	5293	2761	6639	390	1911
BOONE	3294	3214	6338	80	10604	132	863	517	1340	144	298
BREMER	2762	2701	6222	61	9491	62	734	531	966	60	409
BUCHANAN	2558	2484	5439	74	8158	77	763	445	908	34	331
BUENA VISTA	2494	2402	5304	92	8348	57	470	465	1165	76	261
BUTLER	1830	1808	4602	22	6760	29	503	334	701	70	193
CALHOUN	1562	1521	3355	41	5552	9	300	267	726	68	192
CARROLL	2567	2527	5304	40	8668	69	728	428	896	78	368
CASS	1975	1875	4315	53	6825	29	454	417	753	65	210
CEDAR	2183	2114	4651	69	7102	57	549	415	791	62	309
CERRO GORDO	6747	6583	10736	164	20052	159	1654	1203	2790	180	761
CHEROKEE	2003	1958	4010	45	6343	38	489	453	768	37	218
CHICKASAW	1618	1566	3934	52	5712	34	511	276	502	38	257
CLARKE	1036	1008	2152	48	3328	42	269	181	384	40	140
CLAY	2477	2389	4532	88	7665	126	660	465	899	74	253
CLAYTON	2315	2228	5523	87	7864	62	584	427	794	86	362
CLINTON	7448	7182	12917	266	22009	207	2114	1333	2790	172	832
CRAWFORD	2085	2022	4786	63	7050	44	593	323	781	75	269
DALLAS	3509	3391	6984	118	11269	39	931	685	1264	112	478
DAVIS	962	948	2362	14	3509	38	248	117	432	14	113
DECATUR	1105	1079	2596	26	4035	43	240	180	475	41	126
DELAWARE	1769	1734	4738	35	6866	32	446	399	580	27	285
DES MOINES	9484	6326	9925	158	18368	147	1794	938	2597	142	866
DICKINSON	2130	2070	3651	60	6189	30	526	380	913	70	206
DUBUQUE	10895	10595	21541	300	35571	382	3247	2028	3726	186	1326
EMMET	1620	1543	3209	77	5162	27	419	326	645	37	166
FAYETTE	2887	2817	6437	70	9710	57	707	516	1138	83	386
FLOYD	2363	2303	4581	65	7662	46	521	392	1016	51	342
FRANKLIN	1536	1498	3294	38	5171	18	367	261	691	32	167
FREMONT	1183	1153	2193	30	3757	27	259	200	492	44	161
GREENE	1453	1428	2942	25	4904	22	293	239	652	61	186
GRUNDY	1565	1527	3640	38	5603	13	387	309	647	29	180
GUTHRIE	1453	1411	2958	42	4828	23	316	265	637	51	167
HAMILTON	2287	2247	4331	40	6989	29	543	406	1042	60	207
HANCOCK	1544	1434	3570	60	5225	67	362	268	575	55	217
HARDIN	2664	2586	5526	78	8719	55	571	419	1231	71	317
HARRISON	1931	1879	3920	52	6354	38	471	353	697	88	284
HENRY	2134	2091	4770	43	7530	84	612	301	828	61	248

IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	TOTAL VETERANS	MALE VETERAN	MALE NON-VETERAN	FEMALE VETERAN	FEMALE NON-VETERAN	AFTER MAY 1975	VIETNAM ERA	KOREAN CONFLICT	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I	OTHER
HOWARD	1222	1178	2904	44	4257	15	312	206	457	76	156
HUMBOLDT	1510	1486	3064	24	4789	24	305	296	629	70	186
IDA	1149	1132	2126	17	3483	16	279	208	465	39	143
IOWA	1747	1691	3967	56	6080	27	340	343	778	63	196
JACKSON	2487	2373	5501	114	8184	134	635	475	869	70	304
JASPER	4585	4419	8752	166	14165	111	1260	860	1684	84	586
JEFFERSON	1656	1617	4584	39	6508	75	372	256	678	75	200
JOHNSON	7809	7490	24557	319	33564	297	2903	1211	2441	100	857
JONES	2417	2371	5513	46	7283	80	684	384	873	90	306
KEOKUK	1551	1505	3263	46	5081	23	288	330	681	67	162
KOSSUTH	2469	2396	5524	73	8178	45	588	534	989	74	239
LEE	5842	5668	10117	174	16603	188	1599	928	2206	141	780
LINN	23455	22647	37530	808	65701	581	6956	4187	8095	441	3195
LOUISA	1388	1351	2958	37	4461	53	324	174	631	50	156
LUCAS	1380	1313	2352	67	4148	45	287	247	532	48	221
LYON	1347	1315	3260	32	4903	2	334	307	448	31	225
MADISON	1402	1359	3186	43	4815	30	330	340	505	52	145
MAHASKA	2658	2564	5794	94	9091	93	630	427	1135	110	263
MARION	3668	3535	7496	133	11329	64	854	671	1533	151	393
MARSHALL	5756	5554	9482	202	16215	81	1509	850	2426	293	597
MILLS	1477	1428	3393	49	5057	55	409	260	548	55	150
MITCHELL	1453	1398	3060	55	4814	31	428	251	489	74	180
MONONA	1437	1417	2948	20	4696	27	390	204	610	84	122
MONROE	974	948	2412	26	3707	18	177	154	469	34	122
MONTGOMERY	1648	1583	3272	65	5475	69	361	318	714	57	129
MUSCATINE	4902	4776	9448	126	15215	136	1462	941	1632	124	607
OBRIEN	2071	2014	4146	57	6757	27	431	471	785	81	276
OSCEOLA	1079	1054	1973	25	3233	24	250	228	423	39	115
PAGE	2283	2207	4634	76	7799	72	618	350	902	82	259
PALO ALTO	1407	1356	3312	51	4923	38	400	301	527	37	104
PLYMOUTH	2666	2606	6276	60	9322	56	740	457	1016	108	289
POCAHONTAS	1444	1378	2815	66	4454	33	261	224	691	61	174
POLK	41040	39452	67346	1588	121804	1249	11250	6858	16275	755	4653
POTTAWATTAMIE	11795	11406	18521	379	33352	465	3194	2201	4331	295	1299
POWESHIEK	2246	2175	4895	71	7682	31	650	320	896	68	281
RINGGOLD	633	622	1641	11	2552	6	126	123	284	12	82
SAC	1701	1660	3523	41	5592	36	348	271	791	78	177
SCOTT	21698	20905	35264	783	59213	657	7209	3667	7109	343	2703
SHELBY	1686	1638	3843	48	5668	21	374	304	700	86	201
SIOUX	2860	2828	7967	32	11699	56	734	610	975	75	410
STORY	6514	6285	24141	229	28432	202	2197	1064	2333	108	610
TAMA	2326	2259	4792	67	7564	46	557	418	898	65	342
TAYLOR	1022	974	2040	48	3406	21	199	162	475	58	107
UNION	1494	1461	3475	33	5591	39	439	284	512	43	177

IOWA VETERAN POPULATION BY COUNTY
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	TOTAL VETERANS	MALE VETERAN	MALE NON-VETERAN	FEMALE VETERAN	FEMALE NON-VETERAN	AFTER MAY 1975	VIETNAM ERA	KOREAN CONFLICT	WORLD WAR II	WORLD WAR I	OTHER
VAN BUREN	958	928	2222	30	3332	28	253	167	352	36	122
WAPELLO	5538	5402	9155	136	16391	138	1423	768	2483	176	550
WARREN	4261	4184	7697	78	12829	110	1447	785	1184	83	652
WASHINGTON	2150	2100	5057	50	7941	26	523	386	923	66	226
WAYNE	1028	1008	2029	20	3396	8	165	142	522	63	128
WEBSTER	6268	6042	10265	226	18535	179	1494	1029	2753	143	670
WINNEBAGO	1380	1361	3479	19	5174	35	333	259	578	66	109
WINNESHIEK	2032	2025	6115	57	8533	69	500	380	717	86	330
WOODBURY	13295	12855	22127	440	39903	397	3788	2075	5308	356	1371
WORTH	1064	1025	2348	39	3586	17	264	196	420	42	125
WRIGHT	1930	1897	4093	83	6554	62	455	372	792	56	243
	359511	347147	709892	11364	1136133	97371	97650	62176	137116	9452	42380

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE	PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	TOTAL LABOR FORCE
ADAIR	218	183	73	4,159
ADAMS	164	135	43	2,716
ALLAMAKEE	253	292	78	6,744
APPANOOSE	337	579	137	6,289
AUDUBON	145	112	25	3,789
BENTON	531	395	131	10,739
BLACK HAWK	2,719	2545	832	66,122
BOONE	534	465	173	11,931
BREMER	419	277	114	11,138
BUCHANAN	515	372	94	9,605
BUENA VISTA	515	324	101	9,587
BUTLER	274	311	93	7,538
CALHOUN	232	330	73	5,468
CARROLL	386	272	137	10,297
CASS	439	327	86	7,922
CEDAR	411	303	90	8,618
CERRO GORDO	1,124	947	274	23,602
CHEROKEE	318	262	46	7,281
CHICKASAW	293	266	57	6,757
CLARKE	200	259	63	3,757
CLAY	427	341	130	9,277
CLAYTON	485	336	114	9,492
CLINTON	1,104	1119	281	26,742
CRAWFORD	414	353	132	8,367
DALLAS	563	546	192	13,922
DAVIS	191	188	80	3,755
DECATUR	213	284	63	4,182
DELAWARE	372	352	63	8,176
DES MOINES	1,063	959	232	22,144
DICKINSON	334	290	55	7,288
DUBUQUE	1,726	1331	388	44,354
EMMET	308	295	47	5,935
FAYETTE	569	507	108	11,122
FLOYD	368	338	108	8,651
FRANKLIN	266	185	95	5,678
FREMONT	183	218	49	4,124
GREENE	236	221	18	5,519
GRUNDY	317	238	58	6,356
GUTHRIE	238	224	54	5,082
HAMILTON	416	346	87	8,407
HANCOCK	280	275	33	6,309
HARDIN	404	397	129	9,823

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE	PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	TOTAL LABOR FORCE
HARRISON	316	393	119	6,766
HENRY	595	236	95	9,848
HOWARD	215	244	21	4,692
HUMBOLDT	293	214	34	5,378
IDA	221	137	32	3,820
IOWA	263	205	64	7,735
JACKSON	446	482	89	9,857
JASPER	744	712	257	17,282
JEFFERSON	419	340	146	7,859
JOHNSON	1,617	759	368	45,531
JONES	392	461	97	8,917
KEOKUK	247	298	80	5,416
KOSSUTH	489	395	88	9,553
LEE	803	836	150	19,833
LINN	3,471	2694	939	87,169
LOUISA	208	233	68	5,376
LUCAS	339	254	74	4,588
LYON	269	199	73	5,514
MADISON	339	268	42	5,630
MAHASKA	585	576	124	10,241
MARION	613	600	185	13,551
MARSHALL	916	719	191	20,084
MILLS	232	314	47	5,751
MITCHELL	246	204	60	5,100
MONONA	307	301	72	4,797
MONROE	206	299	24	4,074
MONTGOMERY	356	336	52	6,141
MUSCATINE	832	912	226	19,031
O'BRIEN	266	308	99	7,132
OSCEOLA	244	107	43	3,604
PAGE	426	390	124	8,596
PALO ALTO	237	258	104	5,258
PLYMOUTH	471	352	145	10,888
POCAHONTAS	194	184	54	4,687
POLK	7,122	5989	1,562	160,004
POTTAWATTAMIE	2,133	2111	447	40,707
POWESHIEK	412	313	82	9,093
RINGGOLD	181	175	34	2,653
SAC	292	223	97	6,143
SCOTT	3,014	2287	743	78,368
SHELBY	234	278	72	6,360
SIOUX	659	294	194	13,584

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF DISABLED PERSONS
1980 CENSUS

AREA NAME	DISABLED IN LABOR FORCE	PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING *	TOTAL LABOR FORCE
STORY	1,064	647	386	35,656
TAMA	409	354	152	8,164
TAYLOR	217	178	83	3,507
UNION	252	395	86	6,133
VAN BUREN	184	190	33	3,683
WAPELLO	811	1248	308	17,016
WARREN	706	465	91	16,884
WASHINGTON	495	305	101	9,454
WAYNE	233	247	51	3,296
WEBSTER	1,027	1092	224	21,645
WINNEBAGO	292	238	34	5,976
WINNESHIEK	429	276	112	10,249
WOODBURY	2,457	1977	551	46,738
WORTH	179	155	55	4,069
WRIGHT	349	333	98	7,100
	61,522	53254	15,268	1,373,914

* INCLUDES DISABLED PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE.

APPENDIX B

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE & SEX
STATE OF IOWA

1980 & 1987

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, & SEX
STATE OF IOWA

1980 & 1987

AGE & RACE	POPULATION APRIL 1, 1980 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	POPULATION JULY 1, 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	NUMERICAL CHANGE 1980 TO 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	2,912,218	1,414,776	1,497,442	2,906,195	1,412,282	1,493,913	-6,023	-2,494	-3,529	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
UNDER 15	664,279	339,818	324,461	650,600	335,112	315,488	-13,679	-4,706	-8,973	-2.1	-1.4	-2.8
15-19	277,620	140,126	137,494	225,749	114,277	111,472	-51,871	-25,849	-26,022	-18.7	-18.4	-18.9
20-24	271,433	135,300	136,133	223,258	106,897	116,361	-48,175	-28,403	-19,772	-17.7	-21.0	-14.5
25-29	240,818	122,227	118,591	264,298	133,844	130,454	23,480	11,617	11,863	9.8	9.5	10.0
30-34	208,355	104,836	103,519	236,355	120,883	115,472	28,000	16,047	11,953	13.4	15.3	11.5
35-39	161,637	79,638	81,999	205,300	103,733	101,567	43,663	24,095	19,568	27.0	30.3	23.9
40-44	140,597	69,467	71,130	158,816	78,403	80,413	18,219	8,936	9,283	13.0	12.9	13.1
45-49	135,017	65,290	69,727	137,320	67,756	69,564	2,303	2,466	-163	1.7	3.8	-0.2
50-54	146,174	71,424	74,750	130,572	62,748	67,824	-15,602	-8,676	-6,926	-10.7	-12.1	-9.3
55-59	144,511	69,582	74,929	139,199	67,130	72,069	-5,312	-2,452	-2,860	-3.7	-3.5	-3.8
60-64	134,309	62,597	71,712	134,295	63,116	71,179	-14	519	-533	0.0	0.8	-0.7
65-69	117,649	53,181	64,468	120,496	53,823	66,673	2,847	642	2,205	2.4	1.2	3.4
70-74	99,018	41,696	57,322	100,261	42,490	57,771	1,243	794	449	1.3	1.9	0.8
75+	170,801	59,594	111,207	179,676	62,070	117,606	8,875	2,476	6,399	5.2	4.2	5.8
WHITE	2,839,821	1,378,801	1,461,020	2,818,729	1,368,852	1,449,877	-21,092	-9,949	-11,143	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8
UNDER 15	640,994	327,988	313,006	624,298	321,948	302,350	-16,696	-6,040	-10,656	-2.6	-1.8	-3.4
15-19	269,385	136,115	133,270	217,158	109,782	107,376	-52,227	-26,333	-25,894	-19.4	-19.3	-19.4
20-24	263,081	130,823	132,258	211,534	100,782	110,752	-51,547	-30,041	-21,506	-19.6	-23.0	-16.3
25-29	233,251	118,173	115,078	255,953	129,507	126,446	22,702	11,334	11,368	9.7	9.6	9.9
30-34	202,433	101,861	100,572	228,717	116,880	111,837	26,284	15,019	11,265	13.0	14.7	11.2
35-39	158,092	77,950	80,142	198,785	100,561	98,224	40,693	22,611	18,082	25.7	29.0	22.6
40-44	137,422	67,861	69,561	154,914	76,575	78,339	17,492	8,714	8,778	12.7	12.8	12.6
45-49	132,435	64,129	68,306	133,961	66,078	67,883	1,526	1,949	-423	1.2	3.0	-0.6
50-54	143,773	70,340	73,433	127,944	61,588	66,356	-15,829	-8,752	-7,077	-11.0	-12.4	-9.6
55-59	142,512	68,642	73,870	136,826	66,085	70,741	-5,686	-2,557	-3,129	-4.0	-3.7	-4.2
60-64	132,787	61,950	70,837	132,428	62,263	70,165	-359	313	-672	-0.3	0.5	-0.9
65-69	116,497	52,656	63,841	119,127	53,274	65,853	2,630	618	2,012	2.3	1.2	3.2
70-74	98,026	41,304	56,722	99,270	42,072	57,198	1,244	768	476	1.3	1.9	0.8
75+	169,133	59,009	110,124	177,814	61,457	116,357	8,681	2,448	6,233	5.1	4.1	5.7

CIVILIAN POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, & SEX
STATE OF IOWA

1980 & 1987

AGE & RACE	POPULATION APRIL 1, 1980 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	POPULATION JULY 1, 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	NUMERICAL CHANGE 1980 TO 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 TO 1987 TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
BLACK	42,170	21,062	21,108	44,450	22,200	22,250	2,280	1,138	1,142	5.4	5.4	5.4
UNDER 15	13,269	6,841	6,428	13,165	6,752	6,417	-100	-89	-11	-0.8	-1.3	-0.2
15-19	5,060	2,498	2,562	4,672	2,484	2,188	-388	-14	-374	-7.7	-0.6	-14.6
20-24	4,845	2,587	2,258	5,480	2,886	2,594	635	299	336	13.1	11.6	14.9
25-29	4,174	2,266	1,908	4,022	2,025	1,997	-152	-241	89	-3.6	-10.6	4.7
30-34	3,208	1,629	1,579	3,773	1,998	1,775	565	369	196	17.6	22.7	12.4
35-39	1,864	883	981	3,062	1,536	1,526	1,198	653	545	64.3	74.0	55.6
40-44	1,758	865	893	1,777	831	946	19	-34	53	1.1	-3.9	5.9
45-49	1,561	693	868	1,670	811	859	109	118	-9	7.0	17.0	-1.0
50-54	1,394	616	778	1,471	642	829	77	26	51	5.5	4.2	6.6
55-59	1,391	622	769	1,292	557	735	-99	-65	-34	-7.1	-10.5	-4.4
60-64	1,129	518	611	1,254	543	711	125	25	100	11.1	4.8	16.4
65-69	801	398	403	983	430	553	182	32	150	22.7	8.0	37.2
70-74	671	281	390	663	309	354	-8	28	-36	-1.2	10.0	-9.2
75+	1,045	365	680	1,162	396	766	117	31	86	11.2	8.5	12.6
OTHER NONWHITE	30,227	14,913	15,314	43,016	21,230	21,786	12,789	6,317	6,472	42.3	42.4	42.3
UNDER 15	10,016	4,989	5,027	13,133	6,412	6,721	3,117	1,423	1,694	31.1	28.5	33.7
15-19	3,175	1,513	1,662	3,919	2,011	1,908	744	498	246	23.4	32.9	14.8
20-24	3,507	1,890	1,617	6,244	3,229	3,015	2,737	1,339	1,398	78.0	70.8	86.5
25-29	3,393	1,788	1,605	4,323	2,312	2,011	930	524	406	27.4	29.3	25.3
30-34	2,714	1,346	1,368	3,865	2,005	1,860	1,151	659	492	42.4	49.0	36.0
35-39	1,681	805	876	3,453	1,636	1,817	1,772	831	941	105.4	103.2	107.4
40-44	1,417	741	676	2,125	997	1,128	708	256	452	50.0	34.5	66.9
45-49	1,021	468	553	1,689	867	822	668	399	269	65.4	85.3	48.6
50-54	1,007	468	539	1,157	518	639	150	50	100	14.9	10.7	18.6
55-59	608	318	290	1,081	488	593	473	170	303	77.8	53.5	104.5
60-64	393	129	264	613	310	303	220	181	39	56.0	140.3	14.8
65-69	351	127	224	386	119	267	35	-8	43	10.0	-6.3	19.2
70-74	321	111	210	328	109	219	7	-2	9	2.2	-1.8	4.3
75+	623	220	403	700	217	483	77	-3	80	12.4	-1.4	19.9

APPENDIX C

IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGES

IOWA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE
(CPS ADJUSTED)

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE
1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE

APPENDIX D

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

1976-1985

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

1976-1985
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Nonagriculture Wage & Salary (Except Domestics)	1039.8	1082.1	1122.3	1135.5	1110.9	1089.2	1041.9	1040.4	1074.5	1074.7
Manufacturing	234.0	245.6	252.5	259.8	244.8	236.5	209.8	202.3	211.9	204.7
Durable Goods	143.7	152.0	157.2	163.1	150.0	143.8	121.9	114.8	123.5	117.7
Lumber & Furniture	9.5	9.6	10.0	10.2	8.5	8.3	7.4	8.2	8.9	8.9
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	6.4	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5
Primary Metal	7.4	8.1	8.3	9.2	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.1	7.9	7.4
Fabricated Metal	17.8	19.9	20.2	20.4	19.3	18.7	16.2	15.7	16.0	15.5
Machinery (Except Electric)	57.8	62.0	64.3	68.4	64.9	62.0	48.5	42.6	46.3	42.6
Farm Machinery	24.6	26.4	26.7	28.8	26.9	26.2	21.1	18.0	18.5	15.1
Construction Machinery	18.9	20.7	22.1	23.2	22.1	19.5	13.4	11.4	12.9	12.4
Electrical Equipment	25.0	25.5	25.0	26.0	25.3	23.5	21.3	19.8	20.3	20.2
Transportation Equipment	9.7	9.8	10.8	10.1	7.4	7.6	6.7	7.4	9.7	9.1
Instruments & Miscellaneous Manufacturing	9.2	9.4	10.2	11.1	9.7	9.6	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.6
Nondurable Goods	90.2	93.6	95.3	96.7	94.8	92.7	88.0	87.4	88.4	87.1
Food & Kindred Products	48.0	48.4	48.3	48.9	48.5	46.9	44.6	43.9	42.5	41.0
Meat Products	23.6	24.6	24.4	24.4	24.9	23.9	22.3	22.1	21.0	19.8
Grain Products	11.3	10.9	11.0	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.1
Bakery Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Apparel	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5
Paper	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.1
Printing & Publishing	15.5	16.1	17.1	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.5	18.2	18.4
Newspaper	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.2
Chemicals	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.5
Rubber	9.2	10.8	11.1	11.6	10.3	10.6	9.5	10.2	11.6	11.0
Textiles, Petroleum, Coal, & Leather	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	805.8	836.5	869.8	875.7	866.1	852.7	832.1	838.1	862.6	869.9
Mining	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1
Construction	53.0	57.6	61.1	59.9	50.9	44.4	38.1	35.9	38.7	36.3
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilities	53.8	55.0	56.9	58.2	56.3	55.0	52.7	51.3	51.5	51.4
Railroad	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.0	7.8	6.5	5.7	5.8	5.5
Communication	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.5	14.5	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.8	11.4
Electric & Gas	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3

IOWA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IOWA

1976-1985
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(IN THOUSANDS)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Wholesale & Retail Trade	265.2	275.4	286.5	286.4	280.7	277.4	267.2	268.7	277.1	277.1
Wholesale Trade	71.6	72.6	75.9	76.1	76.7	75.4	73.0	71.9	74.0	72.2
Retail Trade	193.6	202.8	210.6	210.3	203.9	202.0	194.2	196.8	203.1	204.7
General Merchandise	27.7	28.2	29.0	28.2	27.4	27.2	26.1	25.5	26.8	27.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	49.9	52.6	55.4	56.8	58.3	59.1	58.9	59.8	61.8	63.0
Banking	16.2	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6	18.6
Insurance	19.6	20.9	21.9	22.7	23.5	23.8	24.4	24.6	25.3	26.1
Services	184.6	191.0	199.3	207.3	210.3	211.1	211.4	217.1	227.0	231.4
Medical Services	65.2	68.2	71.7	74.4	77.1	79.0	80.4	80.4	79.9	79.8
Government	196.9	202.5	208.2	204.5	207.4	203.8	202.0	203.4	204.5	208.7
Federal	19.7	19.4	20.2	19.9	21.4	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	20.2
State	48.7	50.0	52.3	53.1	52.8	52.7	53.9	54.8	56.2	58.5
Local	128.6	133.1	135.7	131.5	133.2	131.6	128.6	129.0	128.6	130.0
Labor-Management Disputes	3.9	2.1	0.8	3.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Prepared by Iowa Department of Job Service, Labor Market Information Unit.

APPENDIX E

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS

1985-1988

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1985 - 1988

SIC Code	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	CHANGE 1985 - 1988	PERCENT CHANGE
MINING						
12	BITUMINOUS COAL MINING	190	200	190	0	0.0
13	OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	50	60	50	0	0.0
14	NONMETALIC MINING AND QUARRYING	1,700	1,790	1,700	0	0.0
	TOTAL FOR MINING	1,940	2,040	1,940	0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION						
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	10,310	10,440	10,710	400	3.9
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER	7,500	6,900	6,900	-600	-8.0
17	CONSTRUCTION-SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	20,590	20,850	21,390	800	3.9
	TOTAL FOR CONSTRUCTION	38,400	38,200	39,000	610	1.6
MANUFACTURING						
20	FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	41,100	41,970	41,860	760	1.8
22	TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	380	430	430	40	10.9
23	APPAREL	4,100	3,820	3,820	-280	-6.8
24	LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4,900	5,300	5,300	410	8.3
25	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	4,460	4,850	4,850	390	8.7
26	PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	3,720	3,630	3,530	-200	-5.3
27	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	19,270	20,820	21,020	1,750	9.1
28	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	6,690	5,980	5,700	-990	-14.8
29	PETROLEUM REFINING	320	350	350	30	10.3
30	RUBBER AND PLASTICS	10,910	10,320	10,120	-790	-7.3
31	LEATHER PRODUCTS	1,200	1,320	1,320	120	10.3
32	STONE CLAY AND GLASS	4,700	5,100	5,100	400	8.4
33	PRIMARY METALS	8,020	9,120	9,420	1,400	17.5
34	FABRICATED METALS	16,440	16,680	16,880	430	2.6
35	MACHINERY,EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,340	42,630	43,190	850	2.0
36	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	20,450	21,140	21,350	900	4.4
37	TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	9,730	8,700	8,500	-1,220	-12.6
38	MEASURING,ANALYZING,CONTROLLING	2,570	2,570	2,600	30	1.2
39	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	6,480	6,480	6,560	70	1.1
	TOTAL FOR MANUFACTURING	207,780	211,210	211,890	4,110	2.0

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1985 - 1988

SIC CODE	TITLE	1986	1987	1988	CHANGE 1985 - 1988	PERCENT CHANGE
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC UTILITIES						
40	RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5,320	5,140	5,040	-280	-5.2
41	LOCAL AND SUBURBAN TRANSIT	1,500	1,540	1,570	60	4.1
42	MOTOR FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION	20,680	21,520	21,720	1,030	5.0
44	WATER TRANSPORTATION	230	230	240	10	4.5
45	TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	1,100	1,120	1,140	50	4.2
46	PIPE LINES	130	120	140	10	3.6
47	TRANSPORTATION SERVICES	1,120	1,150	1,170	50	4.5
48	COMMUNICATION	11,400	11,900	12,000	590	5.2
49	ELECTRIC,GAS,SANITARY SERVICES	10,300	10,490	10,490	190	1.8
	TOTAL FOR TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC	51,820	53,270	53,530	1,710	3.3
TRADE						
50	WHOLESALE TRADE-DURABLE GOODS	31,760	31,410	31,310	-450	-1.4
51	WHOLESALE TRADE-NONDURABLE GOODS	41,400	41,600	41,910	510	1.2
52	BUILDING MATERIALS	10,700	11,000	11,100	400	3.7
53	GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	27,400	27,490	27,490	0	0.0
54	FOOD STORES	30,910	31,780	31,980	1,070	3.5
55	AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS	25,710	24,800	24,510	-1,200	-4.7
56	APPAREL STORES	10,250	10,360	10,360	110	1.0
57	FURNITURE STORES	6,700	6,700	6,700	0	7.0
58	EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	67,200	69,000	71,500	3,400	4.9
59	MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	20,700	21,010	21,100	400	1.9
	TOTAL FOR TRADE	272,730	275,760	276,970	4,140	1.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE						
60	BANKING	18,800	19,150	19,230	400	2.1
61	CREDIT AGENCIES	8,390	8,760	8,940	540	7.1
62	SECURITY BROKERS	1,610	1,660	1,720	110	7.0
63	INSURANCE	18,400	19,700	20,660	2,260	12.3
64	INSURANCE AGENTS	7,600	7,900	8,000	400	5.3
65	REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,900	7,000	320	4.5
66	MISCELLANEOUS FINANCE	540	560	590	40	7.4
67	HOLDING AND OTHER INVESTMENT OFFICES	980	1,020	1,050	60	6.5
	TOTAL FOR FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	63,020	65,650	67,190	4,170	6.5

IOWA INDUSTRY PROJECTIONS
STATE OF IOWA
1985 - 1988

SIC CODE	TITLE	1985	1987	1988	CHANGE 1985 - 1988	PERCENT CHANGE
SERVICES						
70	HOTELS	9,420	10,630	10,440	1,020	10.2
72	PERSONAL SERVICES	12,200	11,800	11,500	-700	-5.7
73	BUSINESS SERVICES	26,700	29,490	30,910	4,210	15.8
75	AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	6,300	6,100	6,000	-300	-4.8
76	MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	2,100	2,000	2,000	-140	-6.6
78	MOTION PICTURES	1,510	1,620	1,660	150	9.9
79	AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION	7,740	8,590	8,830	1,090	14.1
80	HEALTH SERVICES	80,060	79,410	79,910	-150	-0.2
81	LEGAL SERVICES	5,400	6,000	6,000	100	1.7
82	EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	20,800	20,210	20,100	-700	-3.4
83	SOCIAL SERVICES	14,400	14,600	14,710	310	2.2
84	MUSEUMS	320	330	330	10	2.2
86	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS	27,500	26,310	25,600	-1,700	-6.2
89	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	11,480	11,570	11,670	200	1.7
	TOTAL FOR SERVICES	227,720	230,150	231,050	3,340	1.5
GOVERNMENT						
91	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	20,030	20,430	20,840	810	4.0
92	STATE GOVERNMENT	58,370	58,220	58,220	-150	-0.3
93	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	129,180	131,150	132,250	3,070	2.4
	TOTAL FOR GOVERNMENT	207,580	209,820	211,310	3,730	1.8
	TOTAL FOR STATE OF IOWA	1,070,980	1,086,050	1,092,704	21,730	2.0

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE, IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING

APPENDIX F

JOB OPENINGS & APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION
JANUARY 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 1985

STATE OF IOWA

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 1985

STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
PROFESSIONAL,TECHNICAL,MANAGERIAL				
001.261-010	DRAFTER, ARCHITECTURAL	92	28	3.29
003.061-010	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER	29	12	2.42
003.161-010	ELECTRICAL TECHNICIAN	31	18	1.72
003.161-014	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN	311	14	22.21
005.061-014	CIVIL ENGINEER	52	14	3.71
005.281-010	DRAFTER, CIVIL	26	17	1.53
005.281-014	DRAFTER, STRUCTURAL	27	8	3.38
007.061-014	MECHANICAL ENGINEER	75	25	2.72
007.161-018	ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, MECHANICAL EQUIPM	49	5	9.80
007.161-026	MECHANICAL-ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN	57	18	3.17
007.167-018	TOOL PROGRAMER, NUMERICAL CONTROL	47	5	9.40
007.281-010	DRAFTER, MECHANICAL	281	70	4.01
012.167-014	DIRECTOR, QUALITY CONTROL	33	5	6.60
012.167-030	INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER	81	23	3.52
012.167-042	MANUFACTURING ENGINEER	30	9	3.33
012.167-050	PRODUCTION PLANNER	37	0	-
012.167-066	SYSTEMS ANALYST, ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESS	63	26	2.42
012.261-014	QUALITY-CONTROL TECHNICIAN	42	7	6.00
018.167-034	SURVEYOR ASSISTANT, INSTRUMENTS	25	9	2.78
020.162-010	MATHEMATICAL TECHNICIAN	27	14	1.93
020.162-014	PROGRAMER, BUSINESS	375	88	4.26
020.167-014	FINANCIAL ANALYST	49	2	24.50
022.061-010	CHEMIST	52	6	8.67
029.261-010	LABORATORY TESTER	230	31	7.42
029.261-022	TESTER	40	1	40.00
040.061-010	AGRONOMIST	25	2	12.50
041.061-030	BIOLOGIST	27	3	9.00
045.107-010	COUNSELOR	411	62	6.63
045.107-038	RESIDENCE COUNSELOR	30	7	4.29
050.067-014	MARKET-RESEARCH ANALYST 1	26	9	2.89
074.387-010	PHARMACY HELPER	50	14	3.57
075.374-010	NURSE, GENERAL DUTY	934	217	4.30
075.374-014	NURSE, OFFICE	45	17	2.65
076.124-014	RECREATIONAL THERAPIST	40	7	5.71
078.361-010	DENTAL HYGIENIST	30	11	2.73
078.361-014	MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	66	5	13.20
078.362-026	RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGIST	54	12	4.50
078.381-014	MEDICAL-LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	98	26	3.77
079.361-010	RESPIRATORY THERAPIST	57	7	8.14

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 1985

STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
079.367-010	MEDICAL ASSISTANT	271	44	6.16
079.371-010	DENTAL ASSISTANT	298	68	4.38
079.374-010	EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN	187	23	8.13
079.374-014	NURSE, LICENSED PRACTICAL	992	191	5.19
079.374-022	SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	45	3	15.00
090.227-010	FACULTY MEMBER, COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	90	35	2.57
091.227-010	TEACHER, SECONDARY SCHOOL	440	24	18.33
092.227-010	TEACHER, ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	383	8	47.88
092.227-018	TEACHER, PRESCHOOL	123	32	3.84
094.227-018	TEACHER, HANDICAPPED STUDENTS	28	4	7.00
094.227-022	TEACHER, MENTALLY RETARDED	27	14	1.93
096.121-014	HOME ECONOMIST	41	9	4.56
096.127-010	COUNTY-AGRICULTURAL AGENT	29	6	4.83
097.227-014	INSTRUCTOR, VOCATIONAL TRAINING	44	30	1.47
099.224-010	INSTRUCTOR, PHYSICAL EDUCATION	56	5	11.20
099.327-010	TEACHER AIDE 1	126	17	7.41
110.107-010	LAWYER	38	6	6.33
119.267-026	PARALEGAL ASSISTANT	42	8	5.25
120.007-010	CLERGY MEMBER	26	1	26.00
131.067-014	COPY WRITER	34	9	3.78
131.067-046	WRITER, PROSE, FICTION AND NONFICTION	32	10	3.20
131.267-018	REPORTER	47	6	7.83
131.267-026	WRITER, TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS	50	13	3.85
132.267-014	EDITORIAL ASSISTANT	69	1	69.00
141.061-018	GRAPHIC DESIGNER	151	13	11.62
141.061-022	ILLUSTRATOR	195	19	10.26
142.051-014	INTERIOR DESIGNER	60	14	4.29
142.081-010	FLORAL DESIGNER	116	33	3.52
143.062-030	PHOTOGRAPHER, STILL	62	17	3.65
143.457-010	PHOTOGRAPHER	44	9	4.89
149.021-010	TEACHER, ART	41	3	13.67
152.021-010	TEACHER, MUSIC	39	0	-
152.041-010	MUSICIAN, INSTRUMENTAL	31	7	4.43
159.117-010	PRODUCER	27	5	5.40
159.147-010	ANNOUNCER	154	12	12.83
159.647-010	AMUSEMENT PARK ENTERTAINER	1	39	0.03
160.162-014	AUDITOR	49	11	4.45
160.167-010	ACCOUNTANT	760	106	7.17
160.167-018	ACCOUNTANT, COST	57	14	4.07
160.267-018	ESTIMATOR	55	15	3.67
161.167-010	MANAGEMENT ANALYST	30	3	10.00
162.157-018	BUYER	86	6	14.33
162.157-038	PURCHASING AGENT	213	24	8.88
162.167-010	BUYER, GRAIN	64	0	-

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STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
163.167-010	MANAGER, ADVERTISING	31	6	5.17
163.167-018	MANAGER, SALES	474	30	15.80
165.067-010	PUBLIC-RELATIONS REPRESENTATIVE	228	13	17.54
166.117-018	MANAGER, PERSONNEL	115	9	12.78
166.167-018	MANAGER, BENEFITS	42	2	21.00
166.227-010	TRAINING REPRESENTATIVE	30	8	3.75
166.267-010	EMPLOYMENT INTERVIEWER	131	48	2.73
168.167-054	MANAGER, CREDIT AND COLLECTION	43	7	6.14
169.167-010	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	981	76	12.91
169.167-014	ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY	57	16	3.56
169.167-034	MANAGER, OFFICE	589	45	13.09
169.167-058	UNDERWRITER	60	5	12.00
182.167-010	CONTRACTOR	40	1	40.00
182.167-026	SUPERINTENDENT, CONSTRUCTION	104	7	14.86
182.267-010	CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR	27	3	9.00
183.117-010	MANAGER, BRANCH	194	10	19.40
183.117-014	PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT	298	11	27.09
183.167-018	GENERAL SUPERVISOR	185	19	9.74
184.117-034	MANAGER, AUTOMOTIVE SERVICES	49	0	-
184.167-110	MANAGER, TRUCK TERMINAL	43	3	14.33
184.167-114	MANAGER, WAREHOUSE	74	8	9.25
185.137-010	MANAGER, FAST FOOD SERVICES	286	32	8.94
185.167-010	COMMISSARY MANAGER	56	7	8.00
185.167-014	MANAGER, AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION	192	7	27.43
185.167-018	MANAGER, DISTRIBUTION WAREHOUSE	32	0	-
185.167-030	MANAGER, MEAT SALES AND STORAGE	36	0	-
185.167-034	MANAGER, MERCHANDISE	44	2	22.00
185.167-038	MANAGER, PARTS	150	2	75.00
185.167-046	MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	1,803	127	14.20
185.167-058	SERVICE MANAGER	118	7	16.86
186.117-014	CONTROLLER	43	11	3.91
186.117-038	MANAGER, FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	55	12	4.58
186.167-018	MANAGER, APARTMENT HOUSE	81	12	6.75
186.167-034	MANAGER, INSURANCE OFFICE	25	3	8.33
186.267-018	LOAN OFFICER	121	16	7.56
187.117-014	DIRECTOR, COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	35	10	3.50
187.117-038	MANAGER, HOTEL OR MOTEL	50	12	4.17
187.117-042	MANAGER, RECREATION ESTABLISHMENT	28	2	14.00
187.117-046	PROGRAM DIRECTOR, GROUP WORK	27	6	4.50
187.137-010	RECREATION SUPERVISOR	130	31	4.19
187.167-046	EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPER	41	4	10.25
187.167-106	MANAGER, FOOD SERVICE	954	89	10.72
187.167-126	MANAGER, LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT	159	7	22.71
187.167-186	RESIDENCE SUPERVISOR	25	23	1.09

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
189.117-022	MANAGER, INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION	61	6	10.17
189.167-010	CONSULTANT	216	12	18.00
189.167-014	DIRECTOR, SERVICE	50	6	8.33
189.167-018	MANAGEMENT TRAINEE	2,066	336	6.15
189.167-022	MANAGER, DEPARTMENT	269	37	7.27
189.167-034	SECURITY OFFICER	44	2	22.00
195.107-010	CASEWORKER	449	117	3.84
195.107-022	SOCIAL GROUP WORKER	124	33	3.76
195.107-026	SOCIAL WORKER, DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	25	1	25.00
195.107-030	SOCIAL WORKER, MEDICAL	50	15	3.33
195.107-034	SOCIAL WORKER, PSYCHIATRIC	114	15	7.60
195.164-010	GROUP WORKER	49	22	2.23
195.167-010	COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION WORKER	65	15	4.33
195.167-034	PROBATION OFFICER	58	6	9.67
195.227-010	PROGRAM AIDE, GROUP WORK	82	45	1.82
195.227-014	RECREATION LEADER	92	31	2.97
195.267-010	ELIGIBILITY WORKER	43	25	1.72
195.267-014	HUMAN RELATIONS OR DRUG AND ALCOHOL COUN	30	16	1.88
195.367-010	CASE AIDE	76	31	2.45
196.263-014	AIRPLANE PILOT, COMMERCIAL	54	5	10.80
199.361-010	RADIOGRAPHER	30	1	30.00
199.364-014	SCIENTIFIC HELPER	26	1	26.00
	TOTAL FOR PROFESSIONAL,TECHNICAL,MANAGERIAL	26,070	4,255	6.13
CLERICAL				
201.362-010	LEGAL SECRETARY	585	166	3.52
201.362-014	MEDICAL SECRETARY	181	18	10.06
201.362-018	MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY	42	11	3.82
201.362-030	SECRETARY	4,337	756	5.74
203.362-010	CLERK-TYPIST	1,743	543	3.21
203.362-014	IN-FILE OPERATOR	112	39	2.87
203.362-018	TERMINAL-SYSTEM OPERATOR	71	11	6.45
203.582-010	BRAILLE OPERATOR	53	5	10.60
203.582-022	DATA TYPIST	84	36	2.33
203.582-026	DATA-CODER OPERATOR	152	45	3.38
203.582-030	KEYPUNCH OPERATOR	522	137	3.81
203.582-034	MAGNETIC-TAPE-TYPEWRITER OPERATOR	26	23	1.13
203.582-050	TELEGRAPHIC-TYPEWRITER OPERATOR	89	36	2.47
203.582-054	TERMINAL OPERATOR	243	199	1.22

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203.582-058	TRANSCRIBING-MACHINE OPERATOR	32	38	0.84
203.582-066	TYPIST	91	71	1.28
205.362-018	HOSPITAL-ADMITTING CLERK	35	17	2.06
205.367-022	CREDIT CLERK	56	25	2.24
205.367-054	SURVEY WORKER	32	83	0.39
206.362-010	FILE CLERK 1	333	49	6.80
206.367-014	FILE CLERK 2	25	5	5.00
208.685-018	INSERTING-MACHINE OPERATOR	89	352	0.25
209.362-010	CIRCULATION CLERK	97	7	13.86
209.362-014	CONTROL CLERK, AUDITING	60	13	4.62
209.362-026	PERSONNEL CLERK	60	6	10.00
209.562-010	CLERK, GENERAL	7,627	1,181	6.47
209.562-014	TRUST-MAIL CLERK	56	8	7.00
209.567-010	METER READER	25	10	2.50
209.587-026	MAIL CLERK	231	99	2.33
209.587-034	MARKER	52	12	4.33
209.667-010	CHECKER 2	51	10	5.10
210.362-010	DISTRIBUTION-ACCOUNTING CLERK	37	7	5.29
210.382-010	AUDIT CLERK	169	18	9.39
210.382-014	BOOKKEEPER 1	2,737	341	8.03
210.382-018	BOOKKEEPER 2	493	100	4.93
210.382-026	BOOKKEEPING-MACHINE OPERATOR 2	25	4	6.25
210.382-054	NIGHT AUDITOR	11	25	0.44
211.362-010	CASHIER 1	1,632	233	7.00
211.362-014	FOREIGN BANKNOTE TELLER-TRADER	41	7	5.86
211.362-018	TELLER	462	243	1.90
211.462-010	CASHIER 2	2,258	576	3.92
211.462-014	CASHIER-CHECKER	4,629	1,259	3.68
211.467-018	PARIMUTUEL-TICKET CASHIER	33	9	3.67
213.132-010	SUPERVISOR, COMPUTER OPERATIONS	40	6	6.67
213.362-010	COMPUTER OPERATOR	713	120	5.94
214.362-022	INSURANCE CLERK	44	23	1.91
214.362-038	TRAFFIC-RATE CLERK	26	1	26.00
214.382-014	BILLING TYPIST	46	26	1.77
214.482-010	BILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR	39	14	2.79
214.482-022	RATER	34	9	3.78
215.367-022	TIMEKEEPER	28	2	14.00
215.482-010	PAYROLL CLERK	82	18	4.56
216.482-010	ACCOUNTING CLERK	1,614	321	5.03
217.382-010	PROOF-MACHINE OPERATOR	53	41	1.29
219.362-010	ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	4,950	1,350	3.70
219.362-014	ATTENDANCE CLERK	44	21	2.10
219.362-018	BROKERAGE CLERK 2	35	5	7.00
219.362-030	EXTENSION CLERK	55	4	13.75

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
219.367-034	STOCK-CONTROL CLERK	56	7	8.00
219.387-014	INSURANCE CLERK 1	37	3	12.33
219.462-010	COUPON CLERK	96	46	2.09
221.167-014	MATERIAL COORDINATOR	55	4	13.75
221.167-018	PRODUCTION COORDINATOR	53	11	4.82
221.367-042	MATERIAL EXPEDITER	33	4	8.25
221.382-018	PRODUCTION CLERK	38	9	4.22
222.137-030	SHIPPING-AND-RECEIVING SUPERVISOR	147	2	73.50
222.367-042	PARTS CLERK	387	42	9.21
222.367-062	TOOL-CRIB ATTENDANT	45	2	22.50
222.387-010	AIRCRAFT-SHIPPING CHECKER	42	4	10.50
222.387-026	INVENTORY CLERK	213	57	3.74
222.387-050	SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK	991	179	5.54
222.387-058	STOCK CLERK	1,060	344	3.08
222.487-014	ORDER FILLER	25	6	4.17
230.667-010	DELIVERER, OUTSIDE	34	45	0.76
235.462-010	CENTRAL-OFFICE OPERATOR	55	3	18.33
235.662-022	TELEPHONE OPERATOR	185	57	3.25
237.367-010	APPOINTMENT CLERK	61	27	2.26
237.367-030	MANAGER, TRAFFIC 2	26	10	2.60
237.367-038	RECEPTIONIST	2,186	503	4.35
238.362-010	HOTEL CLERK	241	178	1.35
239.367-010	CUSTOMER-SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE	56	11	5.09
239.367-014	DISPATCHER, MAINTENANCE SERVICE	25	7	3.57
239.567-010	OFFICE HELPER	58	16	3.63
241.217-010	CLAIM ADJUSTER	65	8	8.13
241.267-018	CLAIM EXAMINER	30	13	2.31
241.357-010	COLLECTION CLERK	49	49	1.00
241.362-010	CLAIMS CLERK 1	29	3	9.67
241.367-010	COLLECTOR	24	29	0.83
241.367-014	CUSTOMER-COMPLAINT CLERK	43	13	3.31
245.362-010	MEDICAL-RECORD CLERK	30	14	2.14
245.362-014	WARD CLERK	86	17	5.06
249.167-014	DISPATCHER, MOTOR VEHICLE	52	14	3.71
249.262-010	POLICYHOLDER-INFORMATION CLERK	26	3	9.33
249.367-046	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	85	27	3.15
249.367-054	ORDER CLERK	118	57	2.07
249.367-066	PROCUREMENT CLERK	30	16	1.88
249.367-074	TEACHER AIDE 2	220	13	16.92
	TOTAL FOR CLERICAL	46,354	11,270	4.12

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
SALES				
250.257-010	SALES AGENT, INSURANCE	248	180	1.38
250.357-018	SALES AGENT, REAL ESTATE	73	14	5.21
251.357-010	SALES AGENT, BUSINESS SERVICES	14	31	0.45
252.157-010	TRAVEL AGENT	71	13	5.46
254.357-014	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, ADVERTISING	144	126	1.14
260.357-014	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, FOOD PRODUCTS	139	51	2.73
261.357-050	SALESPERSON, MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING	44	33	1.33
261.357-054	SALESPERSON, MEN'S FURNISHINGS	26	4	6.50
261.357-062	SALESPERSON, SHOES	90	100	0.90
261.357-066	SALESPERSON, WOMEN'S APPAREL AND ACCESSO	189	113	1.67
262.357-010	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, CHEMICALS AND DRUG	51	12	4.25
262.357-018	SALESPERSON, COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES	32	12	2.67
270.357-030	SALESPERSON, FURNITURE	79	54	1.46
272.357-010	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, ANIMAL-FEED PRODUC	175	47	3.72
272.357-014	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, FARM AND GARDEN EQ	283	27	10.48
273.353-010	SALESPERSON, AUTOMOBILES	225	22	10.23
273.357-022	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, MOTOR VEHICLES AND	71	17	4.18
273.357-030	SALESPERSON, AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES	44	16	2.75
274.357-018	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, BUILDING EQUIPMENT	112	22	5.09
274.357-034	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, HARDWARE SUPPLIES	28	7	4.00
274.357-038	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, INDUSTRIAL MACHINE	35	11	3.18
275.257-010	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, COMPUTERS AND EDP	20	25	0.80
275.357-034	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, OFFICE MACHINES	43	16	2.69
279.157-010	MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE	14	27	0.52
279.357-010	SALES-EXHIBITOR	190	7	27.14
279.357-014	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, GENERAL MERCHANDIS	2,310	509	4.54
279.357-050	SALESPERSON, GENERAL HARDWARE	157	61	2.57
279.357-054	SALESPERSON, GENERAL MERCHANDISE	2,307	568	4.06
279.357-058	SALESPERSON, JEWELRY	51	50	1.02
279.357-062	SALESPERSON, PARTS	230	45	5.11
290.477-010	COUPON-REDEMPTION CLERK	576	103	5.59
290.477-014	SALES CLERK	5,872	1,733	3.39
290.477-018	SALES CLERK, FOOD	344	166	2.07
291.357-010	SALES REPRESENTATIVE, DOOR-TO-DOOR	37	99	0.37
292.353-010	DRIVER, SALES ROUTE	894	236	3.79
292.457-010	NEWSPAPER CARRIER	51	73	0.70
292.463-010	COIN COLLECTOR	28	6	4.67
297.354-010	DEMONSTRATOR	17	72	0.24
298.081-010	DISPLAYER, MERCHANDISE	32	16	2.00

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STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
299.137-010	MANAGER, DEPARTMENT	173	12	14.42
299.357-014	TELEPHONE SOLICITOR	414	1,055	0.39
299.367-010	CUSTOMER-SERVICE CLERK	72	35	2.06
299.367-014	STOCK CLERK, SELF-SERVICE STORE	621	262	2.37
299.477-010	DELIVERER, MERCHANDISE	345	285	1.21
299.677-010	SALES ATTENDANT	41	9	4.56
	TOTAL FOR SALES-	17,948	7,047	2.55
SERVICES				
301.137-010	HOUSEKEEPER, HOME	241	56	4.30
301.474-010	HOUSE WORKER, GENERAL	520	100	5.20
301.677-010	CHILD MONITOR	2,167	625	3.47
301.687-010	CARETAKER	286	124	2.31
301.687-014	DAY WORKER	678	129	5.26
301.687-018	YARD WORKER	1,063	712	1.49
309.354-010	HOMEMAKER	30	7	4.29
309.677-010	COMPANION	504	276	1.83
310.137-010	HOST/HOSTESS, RESTAURANT	182	107	1.70
310.137-014	KITCHEN SUPERVISOR	38	13	2.92
311.477-010	CAR HOP	521	371	1.40
311.477-014	COUNTER ATTENDANT, LUNCHROOM OR COFFEE S	952	1,367	0.70
311.477-018	WAITER/WAITRESS, BAR	327	198	1.65
311.477-026	WAITER/WAITRESS, FORMAL	242	151	1.60
311.477-030	WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	6,283	2,449	2.57
311.477-034	WAITER/WAITRESS, ROOM SERVICE	27	1	27.00
311.477-038	WAITER/WAITRESS, TAKE OUT	125	132	0.95
311.677-010	CAFETERIA ATTENDANT	123	73	1.68
311.677-014	COUNTER ATTENDANT, CAFETERIA	165	386	0.43
311.677-018	DINING ROOM ATTENDANT	184	184	1.00
312.474-010	BARTENDER	1,830	414	4.42
312.477-010	BAR ATTENDANT	78	18	4.33
313.131-014	CHEF	94	17	5.53
313.361-010	BAKER, SECOND	327	66	4.95
313.361-014	COOK	2,960	967	3.06
313.361-018	COOK APPRENTICE	33	8	4.13
313.361-022	COOK, SHORT ORDER 1	827	132	6.27
313.361-030	COOK, SPECIALTY, FOREIGN FOOD	29	25	1.16
313.381-010	BAKER	88	18	4.89
313.381-014	BAKER, PIZZA	118	100	1.18

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313.671-010	COOK, SHORT ORDER 2	142	44	3.23
315.361-010	COOK	478	127	3.76
315.381-010	COOK	280	49	5.71
316.684-014	DELI CUTTER-SLICER	35	13	2.69
316.684-018	MEAT CUTTER	571	47	12.15
317.684-014	PANTRY GOODS MAKER	87	30	2.90
317.684-018	SANDWICH MAKER	25	19	1.32
317.687-010	COOK HELPER	243	78	3.12
318.687-010	KITCHEN HELPER	3,736	1,101	3.39
318.667-014	SCULLION	70	66	1.06
318.687-018	SILVER WRAPPER	51	8	6.38
319.137-010	FOOD-SERVICE SUPERVISOR	54	13	4.15
319.467-010	FOOD ORDER EXPEDITER	129	37	3.49
319.474-010	FOUNTAIN SERVER	13	32	0.41
320.137-014	MANAGER, LODGING FACILITIES	73	14	5.21
321.137-010	HOUSEKEEPER	683	205	3.33
323.687-010	CLEANER, HOSPITAL	554	144	4.13
323.687-014	CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	1,404	469	3.12
323.687-018	HOUSECLEANER	315	88	3.58
324.677-010	BELLHOP	13	27	0.48
330.371-010	BARBER	32	6	5.33
332.271-010	COSMETOLOGIST	572	53	10.79
332.271-018	HAIR STYLIST	53	7	7.57
342.457-010	GAME ATTENDANT	18	128	0.14
342.663-010	RIDE OPERATOR	37	90	0.41
342.677-010	RIDE ATTENDANT	13	124	0.10
352.667-010	HOST/HOSTESS	28	15	1.87
354.374-010	NURSE, PRACTICAL	39	15	2.60
354.377-014	HOME ATTENDANT	167	59	2.83
355.377-014	PSYCHIATRIC AIDE	81	126	0.64
355.674-010	CHILD-CARE ATTENDANT, SCHOOL	425	164	2.59
355.674-014	NURSE AIDE	4,095	878	4.66
355.674-018	ORDERLY	166	26	6.38
355.677-010	FOOD-SERVICE WORKER, HOSPITAL	320	101	3.17
359.677-010	ATTENDANT, CHILDREN'S INSTITUTION	153	59	3.27
359.677-018	NURSERY SCHOOL ATTENDANT	401	74	5.42
361.684-014	LAUNDRY WORKER 1	168	24	7.00
361.685-018	LAUNDRY WORKER 2	118	54	2.19
361.687-018	LAUNDRY LABORER	96	31	3.10
363.682-018	PRESSER, MACHINE	30	12	2.50
369.384-014	RUG CLEANER, HAND	31	22	1.41
369.684-014	LAUNDRY OPERATOR	25	5	5.00
372.667-014	BODYGUARD	20	0	-
372.667-018	CORRECTION OFFICER	115	56	2.05

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372.667-022	FLAGGER	48	121	0.40
372.667-034	GUARD, SECURITY	1,235	390	3.17
372.667-038	MERCHANT PATROLLER	221	88	2.51
373.364-010	FIRE FIGHTER	25	2	12.50
375.263-014	POLICE OFFICER 1	151	8	18.88
375.367-010	POLICE OFFICER 2	50	0	-
376.367-018	HOUSE OFFICER	30	3	10.00
379.167-010	FISH AND GAME WARDEN	27	7	3.86
379.362-010	DISPATCHER, RADIO	62	13	4.77
379.667-014	LIFEGUARD	34	70	0.49
381.137-010	SUPERVISOR, JANITORIAL SERVICES	88	22	4.00
381.687-010	CENTRAL-SUPPLY WORKER	156	25	6.24
381.687-014	CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	2,712	677	4.01
381.687-018	CLEANER, INDUSTRIAL	392	153	2.56
382.664-010	JANITOR	2,860	602	4.75
389.684-010	EXTERMINATOR	34	17	2.00
	TOTAL FOR SERVICES	46,673	16,738	2.79
AGRICULTURAL				
401.137-010	SUPERVISOR, AREA	2	27	0.07
401.137-014	SUPERVISOR, DETASSELING CREW	57	24	2.38
401.161-010	FARMER, CASH GRAIN	45	4	11.25
401.683-010	FARMWORKER, GRAIN 1	86	47	1.83
401.687-010	FARMWORKER, GRAIN 2	7,279	17,553	0.41
404.687-014	HARVEST WORKER, FIELD CROP	10	34	0.29
405.684-014	HORTICULTURAL WORKER 1	63	10	6.30
405.687-014	HORTICULTURAL WORKER 2	146	128	1.14
406.137-010	GREENSKEEPER 1	26	3	8.67
406.683-010	GREENSKEEPER 2	30	10	3.00
406.684-010	CEMETERY WORKER	31	22	1.41
406.684-014	GROUNDSKEEPER, INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL	144	127	1.13
406.687-010	GROUNDSKEEPER, PARKS AND GROUNDS	354	139	2.55
407.663-010	FARMWORKER, DIVERSIFIED CROPS 1	52	17	3.06
408.161-010	LANDSCAPE GARDENER	133	26	5.12
408.664-010	TREE TRIMMER	35	5	7.00
408.684-010	LAWN-SERVICE WORKER	43	75	0.57
408.687-014	LABORER, LANDSCAPE	161	122	1.32
409.683-010	FARM-MACHINE OPERATOR	23	31	0.74
409.687-018	WEEDER-THINNER	131	319	0.41

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
410.161-018	LIVESTOCK RANCHER	28	2	14.00
410.664-010	FARMWORKER, LIVESTOCK	173	38	4.55
410.674-010	ANIMAL CARETAKER	193	30	6.43
410.674-018	LIVESTOCK-YARD ATTENDANT	32	3	10.67
410.684-010	FARMWORKER, DAIRY	46	16	2.88
421.161-010	FARMER, GENERAL	458	21	21.81
421.683-010	FARMWORKER, GENERAL 1	1,343	233	5.76
421.687-010	FARMWORKER, GENERAL 2	477	69	6.91
	TOTAL FOR AGRICULTURAL	12,019	19,323	0.62
PROCESSING				
500.380-010	PLATER	31	2	15.50
503.687-010	SANDBLASTER	69	19	3.63
504.382-014	MEAT TREATER 1	37	0	-
509.686-010	LABORER, GENERAL	903	205	4.40
518.361-010	MOLDER	40	2	20.00
518.381-014	COREMAKER	36	0	-
519.686-010	LABORER, GENERAL	29	1	29.00
519.687-022	FOUNDRY WORKER, GENERAL	485	33	14.70
520.685-058	FEED MIXER	35	3	11.67
525.381-010	BUTCHER APPRENTICE	31	1	31.00
525.381-014	BUTCHER, ALL-ROUND	214	18	11.89
525.684-010	BONER, MEAT	979	696	1.41
525.684-054	TRIMMER, MEAT	125	3	41.67
525.687-010	ANIMAL EVISCERATOR	31	112	0.28
525.687-066	POULTRY BONER	77	200	0.39
525.687-070	POULTRY DRESSER	45	0	-
526.381-010	BAKER	137	29	4.72
526.684-010	DOUGHNUT MAKER	35	28	1.25
526.686-010	BAKER HELPER	77	40	1.93
529.685-154	LABORER, STARCH FACTORY	34	0	-
529.686-014	CANNERY WORKER	366	667	0.55
529.686-030	EGG WASHER, MACHINE	18	68	0.26
529.686-034	FACTORY HELPER	30	0	-
529.686-070	PRODUCTION HELPER	417	226	1.85
529.687-010	BASKET FILLER	48	15	3.20
529.687-030	CASING SEWER	177	277	0.64
529.687-130	LABORER, SLAUGHTERING & MEAT PACKING	3,344	1,246	2.68
529.687-186	SORTER, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	312	723	0.43

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
556.382-014	INJECTION-MOLDING-MACHINE OPERATOR	99	55	1.80
556.685-038	INJECTION-MOLDING-MACHINE TENDER	37	8	4.63
557.382-010	EXTRUDER OPERATOR	41	2	20.50
559.382-046	PILOT-CONTROL OPERATOR	27	7	3.86
559.567-010	LABORER, GENERAL	26	15	1.73
559.686-026	LABORER, GENERAL	96	0	-
575.687-018	LABORER, PRESTRESSED CONCRETE	2	60	0.03
579.380-010	BOARD-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR	32	36	0.89
579.667-010	LABORER, GENERAL	34	29	1.17
	TOTAL FOR PROCESSING	10,561	5,213	2.03
MACHINE TRADES				
600.280-022	MACHINIST	1,138	77	14.78
600.280-026	MACHINIST APPRENTICE	27	0	-
600.280-042	MAINTENANCE MACHINIST	102	5	20.40
600.380-018	MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR	280	18	15.56
601.280-042	TOOL MAKER	26	5	5.20
601.280-046	TOOL-AND-DIE MAKER	168	25	6.72
601.280-054	TOOL-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR	39	3	13.00
603.280-038	TOOL-GRINDER OPERATOR	31	3	10.33
603.685-062	GRINDER OPERATOR, PRODUCTION	100	5	20.00
604.362-010	LATHE OPERATOR, NUMERICAL CONTROL	48	11	4.36
604.380-026	TURRET-LATHE SET-UP OPERATOR	27	3	9.00
604.685-026	LATHE OPERATOR, PRODUCTION	116	16	7.25
605.280-010	MILLING-MACHINE SET-UP OPERATOR 1	38	6	6.33
605.685-030	MILLING-MACHINE OPERATOR, PRODUCTION	27	1	27.00
606.380-010	DRILL-PRESS SET-UP OPERATOR, MULTIPLE SP	61	3	20.33
606.380-014	DRILL-PRESS SET-UP OPERATOR, RADIAL	63	0	-
606.682-014	DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR	109	3	36.33
606.685-026	DRILL-PRESS OPERATOR, PRODUCTION	64	0	-
607.682-010	CUT-OFF-SAW OPERATOR, METAL	25	1	25.00
609.131-010	INSPECTION SUPERVISOR	31	3	10.33
609.361-010	INSPECTOR, FLOOR	33	1	33.00
609.662-010	NUMERICAL-CONTROL-MACHINE OPERATOR	106	12	8.83
609.684-010	INSPECTOR, GENERAL	187	11	17.00
609.684-014	LABORER, GENERAL	1,262	231	5.20
609.685-010	BALL SORTER	42	2	21.00
609.685-018	PRODUCTION-MACHINE TENDER	1,907	149	12.80
615.482-022	PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR 1	172	47	3.66

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
615.482-026	PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR, AUTOMATIC	69	1	69.00
615.482-034	SHEAR OPERATOR 1	89	5	17.80
615.685-030	PUNCH-PRESS OPERATOR 2	160	10	16.00
616.260-018	SPRING COILING MACHINE SETTER	32	0	-
616.360-018	MACHINE OPERATOR 1	1,667	192	8.68
617.260-010	PRESS OPERATOR, HEAVY DUTY	110	3	36.67
617.360-010	BRAKE OPERATOR 1	67	3	22.33
619.261-010	INSPECTOR, METAL FABRICATING	71	8	8.88
619.360-014	METAL FABRICATOR	28	2	14.00
619.685-062	MACHINE OPERATOR 2	333	20	16.65
619.686-010	AUTOMATIC STACKER	26	0	-
619.686-022	METAL-FABRICATING-SHOP HELPER	270	6	45.00
619.687-014	MACHINE HELPER	25	0	-
620.131-014	SUPERVISOR, GARAGE	67	4	16.75
620.261-010	AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	2,697	287	9.40
620.261-012	AUTOMOBILE-MECHANIC APPRENTICE	25	2	12.50
620.261-018	AUTOMOBILE-REPAIR-SERVICE ESTIMATOR	82	20	4.10
620.261-022	CONSTRUCTION-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	124	19	6.53
620.281-010	AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC	63	11	5.73
620.281-046	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC	25	1	25.00
620.281-050	MECHANIC, INDUSTRIAL TRUCK	166	19	8.74
620.281-054	MOTORCYCLE REPAIRER	80	8	10.00
620.281-058	TRACTOR MECHANIC	121	10	12.10
620.281-066	TUNE-UP MECHANIC	26	2	13.00
620.684-010	AUTOMOBILE WRECKER	33	4	8.25
620.684-014	AUTOMOBILE-MECHANIC HELPER	336	19	17.74
621.281-014	AIRFRAME-AND-POWER-PLANT MECHANIC	98	2	49.00
622.381-014	CAR REPAIRER	48	1	48.00
624.281-010	FARM-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC 1	231	9	25.67
624.361-010	INSPECTOR AND TESTER	25	0	-
624.381-014	FARM-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC 2	38	2	19.00
624.381-018	FARM-MACHINERY SET-UP MECHANIC	54	4	13.50
625.281-010	DIESEL MECHANIC	656	79	8.30
625.281-034	SMALL-ENGINE MECHANIC	155	31	5.00
626.281-010	MACHINE REPAIRER, MAINTENANCE	154	14	11.00
630.684-022	PUMP-SERVICER HELPER	32	3	10.67
633.281-018	OFFICE-MACHINE SERVICER	52	16	3.25
637.261-014	ENVIRONMENTAL-CONTROL-SYSTEM INSTALLER-S	219	31	7.06
637.261-018	GAS-APPLIANCE SERVICER	34	4	8.50
637.261-026	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC	58	7	8.29
638.131-022	MAINTENANCE-MECHANIC SUPERVISOR	40	7	5.71
638.281-010	FIRE-FIGHTING-EQUIPMENT SPECIALIST	63	7	9.00
638.281-014	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC	874	78	11.21
638.281-018	MILLWRIGHT	208	21	9.90

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
638.684-018	MAINTENANCE-MECHANIC HELPER	25	3	8.33
649.685-018	BINDERY WORKER	23	30	0.77
651.362-010	CYLINDER-PRESS OPERATOR	59	8	7.38
651.380-010	PRINTER 2	89	12	7.42
651.482-010	OFFSET-PRESS OPERATOR 1	190	47	4.04
652.382-010	CLOTH PRINTER	31	2	15.50
653.685-010	BINDERY WORKER	101	24	4.21
660.280-010	CABINETMAKER	54	20	2.70
669.380-014	MACHINIST, WOOD	35	5	7.00
691.687-010	PRODUCTION HELPER	31	6	5.17
699.130-010	PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR	64	2	32.00
699.687-018	OILER	26	1	26.00
	TOTAL-FOR MACHINE TRADES	19,297	2,199	8.78
BENCH WORK				
705.684-026	GRINDER 1	38	0	-
705.684-030	GRINDER-CHIPPER 1	93	1	93.00
705.687-010	JIGGER	32	0	-
705.687-014	LAPPER, GRINDING AND POLISHING	2,373	57	41.63
706.361-010	ASSEMBLER	289	5	57.80
706.684-010	AIR-CONDITIONING-COIL ASSEMBLER	36	0	-
706.684-018	ASSEMBLER, PRODUCT	248	28	8.86
706.684-022	ASSEMBLER, SMALL PARTS	271	14	19.36
706.687-010	ASSEMBLER, PRODUCTION	7,007	497	14.10
706.687-014	CLUTCH INSPECTOR	52	1	52.00
706.687-018	FAN-BLADE ALINER	36	0	-
706.687-030	PUSH-CONNECTOR ASSEMBLER	95	46	2.07
712.381-018	DENTAL-LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	54	10	5.40
720.281-018	TELEVISION-AND-RADIO REPAIRER	66	20	3.30
721.281-018	ELECTRIC-MOTOR REPAIRER	26	1	26.00
723.584-010	APPLIANCE REPAIRER	53	2	26.50
723.684-010	ASSEMBLER	30	0	-
726.281-014	ELECTRONICS TESTER 1	48	5	9.60
726.381-010	ELECTRONICS INSPECTOR 1	30	0	-
726.684-010	ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLER	44	0	-
726.684-014	ELECTRONIC-SCALE SUBASSEMBLER	71	5	14.20
726.684-018	ELECTRONICS ASSEMBLER	469	112	4.19
727.684-010	BATTERY ASSEMBLER	4	53	0.08
728.384-010	ASSEMBLER, ELECTRICAL WIRE GROUP	45	0	-

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
729.687-010	ASSEMBLER, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES 1	92	1	92.00
733.685-010	ASSEMBLER	262	66	3.97
733.687-010	ASSEMBLER, MARKING DEVICES	12	47	0.26
737.687-074	LABORER, AMMUNITION ASSEMBLY 2	1	47	0.02
739.687-030	ASSEMBLER, SMALL PRODUCTS	682	96	7.10
740.684-022	PAINTER, BRUSH	143	31	4.61
741.684-026	PAINTER, SPRAY 1	319	29	11.00
741.685-010	SPRAY-PAINTING-MACHINE OPERATOR	25	3	8.33
741.687-014	PAINTER HELPER, SPRAY	35	4	8.75
741.687-018	PAINTER, SPRAY 2	100	15	6.67
750.384-010	TIRE BUILDER, AUTOMOBILE	41	0	-
750.684-022	TIRE BUILDER	25	0	-
752.684-034	PADDED-PRODUCTS FINISHER	43	0	-
759.584-010	RUBBER-GOODS INSPECTOR-TESTER	29	1	29.00
763.684-078	WICKER WORKER	22	68	0.32
769.687-054	WOODWORKING-SHOP HAND	57	70	0.81
780.684-014	BAND-TOP MAKER	34	44	0.77
780.684-062	FABRICATOR, FOAM RUBBER	29	4	7.25
782.684-058	SEWER, HAND	36	14	2.57
785.261-010	ALTERATION TAILOR	89	35	2.54
786.685-030	SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR, SEMI-AUTOMATIC	9	43	0.21
787.682-046	SEWING-MACHINE OPERATOR	491	173	2.81
794.687-010	ASSEMBLER, CARDS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS	0	30	0.00
	TOTAL FOR BENCH WORK	15,874	2,164	7.34
STRUCTURAL WORK				
801.137-010	SUPERVISOR, ASSEMBLY	26	1	26.00
801.361-014	STRUCTURAL-STEEL WORKER	143	7	20.43
801.684-022	PROGRESSIVE ASSEMBLER AND FITTER	394	3	131.33
804.281-010	SHEET-METAL WORKER	184	25	7.36
806.684-018	ASSEMBLER, CAMPER	60	67	0.90
807.281-010	TRUCK-BODY BUILDER	46	7	6.57
807.381-010	AUTOMOBILE-BODY REPAIRER	906	127	7.13
807.687-010	AUTOMOBILE-BODY-REPAIRER HELPER	95	3	31.67
809.130-014	SUPERVISOR, METAL FABRICATING	40	5	8.00
809.381-010	FABRICATOR-ASSEMBLER, METAL PRODUCTS	38	5	7.60
809.684-010	ASSEMBLER, PRODUCTION LINE	26	0	-
809.684-026	GRINDER-CHIPPER 2	71	1	71.00
810.384-010	WELDER APPRENTICE, ARC	161	6	26.83

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810.384-014	WELDER, ARC	1,490	140	10.64
810.684-010	WELDER, TACK	54	2	27.00
811.684-014	WELDER, GAS	33	8	4.13
812.682-010	WELDING-MACHINE OPERATOR, RESISTANCE	29	0	-
816.464-010	THERMAL CUTTER, HAND I	33	5	6.60
816.482-010	THERMAL-CUTTING-MACHINE OPERATOR	37	5	7.40
819.131-014	WELDING SUPERVISOR	25	1	25.00
819.361-010	WELDER-FITTER	40	10	4.00
819.384-010	WELDER, COMBINATION	1,104	89	12.40
819.684-010	WELDER, PRODUCTION LINE	883	59	14.97
821.281-010	TELEVISION-CABLE INSTALLER	66	8	8.25
821.361-010	CABLE INSTALLER-REPAIRER	34	3	11.33
822.281-022	PRIVATE-BRANCH-EXCHANGE REPAIRER	43	4	10.75
822.381-014	LINE INSTALLER-REPAIRER	37	0	-
823.281-018	METEOROLOGICAL-EQUIPMENT REPAIRER	65	7	9.29
824.261-010	ELECTRICIAN	676	102	6.63
824.261-014	ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE	86	2	43.00
824.281-014	ELECTRIC-DISTRIBUTION CHECKER	48	8	6.00
827.261-010	ELECTRICAL-APPLIANCE SERVICER	41	15	2.73
828.281-010	ELECTRONICS MECHANIC	551	68	8.10
829.281-014	ELECTRICAL REPAIRER	202	34	5.94
829.684-022	ELECTRICIAN HELPER	121	22	5.50
840.381-010	PAINTER	672	119	5.65
842.361-018	PLASTERER	30	1	30.00
842.381-010	DRY-WALL APPLICATOR	101	17	5.94
842.664-010	TAPER	26	4	6.50
842.681-010	DRY-WALL APPLICATOR	27	8	3.38
844.364-010	CEMENT MASON	402	43	9.35
844.364-014	CEMENT-MASON APPRENTICE	27	0	-
845.381-014	PAINTER, TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	36	4	9.00
850.683-010	BULLDOZER OPERATOR I	154	10	15.40
850.683-030	POWER-SHOVEL OPERATOR	116	21	5.52
853.663-010	ASPHALT-PAVING-MACHINE OPERATOR	28	0	-
859.683-010	OPERATING ENGINEER	1,263	71	17.79
859.683-014	OPERATING-ENGINEER APPRENTICE	40	2	20.00
860.131-018	SUPERVISOR, CARPENTERS	40	7	5.71
860.281-010	CARPENTER, MAINTENANCE	62	8	7.75
860.381-010	ACOUSTICAL CARPENTER	81	6	13.50
860.381-022	CARPENTER	2,498	317	7.88
860.381-026	CARPENTER APPRENTICE	128	12	10.67
860.381-042	CARPENTER, ROUGH	577	58	9.95
860.664-010	CARPENTER I	44	4	11.00
861.381-018	BRICKLAYER	148	28	5.29
862.381-018	PIPE FITTER	199	52	3.83

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
862.381-030	PLUMBER	326	65	5.02
862.381-034	PLUMBER APPRENTICE	45	2	22.50
863.684-014	SIDER	102	19	5.37
864.381-010	CARPET LAYER	89	13	6.85
866.381-010	ROOFER	610	130	4.69
869.131-014	CONCRETING SUPERVISOR	28	2	14.00
869.367-010	SURVEYOR HELPER	55	27	2.04
869.664-010	CONCRETE-BUILDING ASSEMBLER	267	110	2.43
869.664-014	CONSTRUCTION WORKER 1	6,025	894	6.74
869.687-010	AWNING-HANGER HELPER	79	6	13.17
869.687-014	CAMOUFLAGE ASSEMBLER	150	12	12.50
869.687-026	CONSTRUCTION WORKER 2	3,160	524	6.03
869.687-030	FURNACE-INSTALLER-AND-REPAIRER HELPER	48	8	6.00
891.137-010	MAINTENANCE SUPERVISOR	68	14	4.86
899.281-010	CANAL-EQUIPMENT MECHANIC	33	5	6.60
899.281-014	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, FACTORY OR [illegible]	409	34	12.03
899.381-010	MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	1,738	260	6.68
899.484-010	MOBILE-HOME-LOT UTILITY WORKER	30	6	5.00
899.684-014	HIGHWAY-MAINTENANCE WORKER	26	19	1.37
899.684-022	MAINTENANCE-REPAIRER HELPER, FACTORY OR	42	5	8.40
	TOTAL FOR STRUCTURAL WORK	30,077	4,200	7.16
MISCELLANEOUS				
900.683-010	CONCRETE-MIXING-TRUCK DRIVER	76	10	7.60
902.683-010	DUMP-TRUCK DRIVER	148	24	6.17
903.683-018	TANK-TRUCK DRIVER	31	15	2.07
904.383-010	TRACTOR-TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVER	4,269	1,059	4.03
905.663-010	GARBAGE COLLECTOR DRIVER	164	20	8.20
905.663-014	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	3,905	448	8.72
905.663-018	VAN DRIVER	50	15	3.33
905.687-010	TRUCK-DRIVER HELPER	119	28	4.25
905.687-014	VAN-DRIVER HELPER	48	44	1.09
906.683-010	FOOD-SERVICE DRIVER	47	10	4.70
906.683-022	TRUCK DRIVER, LIGHT	1,148	250	4.59
909.687-010	GARBAGE COLLECTOR	53	6	8.83
910.667-026	SWITCH TENDER	29	0	-
910.682-010	TRACK REPAIRER	125	17	7.35
911.687-022	DECKHAND	49	4	12.25

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DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
913.367-010	TAXICAB STARTER	37	6	6.17
913.463-010	BUS DRIVER	322	147	2.19
913.463-018	TAXI DRIVER	60	59	1.02
915.467-010	AUTOMOBILE-SERVICE-STATION ATTENDANT	762	151	5.05
915.477-010	AUTOMOBILE-SELF-SERVE-SERVICE-STATION AT	192	87	2.21
915.684-010	TIRE REPAIRER	164	73	2.25
915.687-010	AUTOMOBILE-SEAT-COVER INSTALLER	25	7	3.57
915.687-018	LUBRICATION SERVICER	25	12	2.08
915.687-022	PORTER, USED-CAR LOT	38	31	1.23
919.663-026	TOW-TRUCK OPERATOR	38	14	2.71
919.687-014	CLEANER 2	242	97	2.48
920.587-010	CLOTH-BELT BANDER	30	55	0.55
920.587-018	PACKAGER, HAND	911	276	3.30
920.685-010	BALING-MACHINE TENDER	34	1	34.00
920.685-078	PACKAGER, MACHINE	202	33	6.12
920.687-014	BAGGER	87	43	2.02
921.133-018	MATERIAL-HANDLING SUPERVISOR	52	2	26.00
921.663-010	BRIDGE-OR-GANTRY-CRANE OPERATOR	89	0	-
921.663-022	DERRICK OPERATOR	43	2	21.50
921.667-018	DUMPER	26	2	13.00
921.683-010	BOAT-HOIST OPERATOR	39	1	39.00
921.683-026	CONVEYOR OPERATOR	47	15	3.13
921.683-050	INDUSTRIAL-TRUCK OPERATOR	1,801	73	24.67
921.685-010	BOAT LOADER 2	44	0	-
921.687-030	RIGGER, THIRD	13	55	0.24
922.137-018	SUPERVISOR, LOADING AND UNLOADING	44	7	6.29
922.687-010	BIN FILLER	49	1	49.00
922.687-030	CAN FILLER	67	5	13.40
922.687-050	INSTALLER	30	0	-
922.687-058	LABORER, STORES	3,639	950	3.83
929.137-022	WAREHOUSE SUPERVISOR	170	13	13.08
929.686-010	BAKERY WORKER	37	16	2.31
929.686-014	BAND SALVAGER	178	15	11.87
929.687-014	KILN DRAWER	40	10	4.00
929.687-018	LABORER, HIGH-DENSITY PRESS	36	16	2.25
929.687-022	LABORER, SALVAGE	92	13	7.08
929.687-030	MATERIAL HANDLER	11,560	1,904	6.07
929.687-046	SCALER-PACKER	27	0	-
929.687-050	WRAPPER COUNTER	28	1	28.00
950.382-010	BOILER OPERATOR	71	2	35.50
950.382-026	STATIONARY ENGINEER	88	22	4.00
954.382-014	WATER-TREATMENT-PLANT OPERATOR	29	7	4.14
955.362-010	WASTEWATER-TREATMENT-PLANT OPERATOR	41	10	4.10
955.687-014	SNOW SHOVELER	14	36	0.39

JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATION JANUARY 1, 1985 - DECEMBER 31, 1985

STATE OF IOWA

DOT CODE	TITLE	AVAILABLE APPLICANTS 1/	AVAILABLE OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO 2/
970.381-022	PAINTER, HAND	36	7	5.14
973.381-018	JOB PRINTER	28	8	3.50
979.382-018	GRAPHIC ARTS TECHNICIAN	38	5	7.60
	TOTAL FOR MISCELLANEOUS	33,445	6,653	5.03
	GRAND TOTAL	258,358	79,062	3.27

1/ INCLUDES APPLICANTS WHO WERE REGISTERED WITH THE JOB SERVICE OF IOWA DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985. ONLY OCCUPATIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF TWENTY-FIVE APPLICANTS OR TWENTY-FIVE OPENINGS ARE INCLUDED IN THE DETAIL LISTING, ALTHOUGH ALL OCCUPATIONS HAVE BEEN ADDED INTO THE TOTALS.

2/ THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR EACH OPENING DURING THE QUARTER

SOURCE: LABOR MARKET INFORMATION UNIT, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF JOB SERVICE.

APPENDIX G

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1984 AND 1985

STATE OF IOWA

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1984 AND 1985
STATE OF IOWA

SIC 1/ CODE	INDUSTRY	YEAR ENDING DEC 1985	YEAR ENDING DEC 1984	CHANGE NUMBER	CHANGE PERCENT
	TOTAL	82,140	117,025	-34,885	-29.81
01	Agricultural Production-Crops...	972	2,213	-1,241	-56.08
02	Agricultural Production-Livestock.....	215	214	1	0.47
07	Agricultural Services.....	954	1,719	-765	-44.50
08	Forestry.....	13	35	-22	-62.86
09	Fishing, Hunting, Trapping.....	4	8	-4	-50.00
10	Metal Mining.....	2	10	-8	-80.00
11	Anthracite Mining.....	29	3	26	866.67
12	Bituminous Coal Mining.....	4	10	-6	-60.00
13	Oil & Gas Extraction.....	28	115	-87	-75.65
14	Nonmetalic Mining & Quarrying...	30	67	-37	-55.22
15	Building Construction.....	1,010	1,846	-836	-45.29
16	Construction Other.....	942	1,375	-433	-31.49
17	Construction-Special Trade Contractors.....	1,458	2,269	-811	-35.74
20	Food & Kindred Products.....	4,668	6,264	-1596	-25.48
21	Tobacco Manufactures.....	7	10	-3	-30.00
22	Textile Mill Products.....	18	65	-47	-72.31
23	Apparel.....	326	320	6	1.88
24	Lumber & Wood Products.....	266	461	-195	-42.30
25	Furniture & Fixtures.....	410	467	-57	-12.21
26	Paper & Allied Products.....	247	440	-193	-43.86
27	Printing & Publishing.....	773	1,011	-238	-23.54
28	Chemicals & Allied Products.....	183	382	-199	-52.09
29	Petroleum Refining.....	8	27	-19	-70.37
30	Rubber & Plastics.....	340	1,129	-789	-69.88
31	Leather Products.....	98	139	-41	-29.50
32	Stone, Clay, & Glass.....	288	259	29	11.20
33	Primary Metals.....	237	537	-300	-55.87
34	Fabricated Metals.....	995	1,294	-299	-23.11
35	Machinery, Except Electrical....	855	1,401	-546	-38.97
37	Transportation Equipment.....	662	814	-152	-18.67
38	Measuring, Analyzing, Controlling.....	346	1,075	-729	-67.81
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	133	123	10	8.13
40	Railroad Transportation.....	458	683	-225	-32.94
41	Local & Suburban Transit.....	1	90	-89	-98.89
42	Motor Freight Transportation....	137	113	24	21.24
43	U.S. Postal Service.....	1,984	2,287	-303	-13.25
44	Water Transportation.....	18	49	-31	-63.27
45	Transportation by Air.....	27	33	-6	-18.18

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1984 AND 1985
STATE OF IOWA

SIC 1/ CODE	INDUSTRY	YEAR ENDING DEC 1985	YEAR ENDING DEC 1984	CHANGE NUMBER	CHANGE PERCENT
46	Pipe Lines	33	96	-63	-65.63
47	Transportation Services	9	10	-1	-10.00
48	Communication	237	366	-129	-35.25
49	Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	258	274	-16	-5.84
50	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	1,728	2,506	-778	-31.05
51	Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	19,315	30,752	-11,437	-37.19
52	Building Materials	637	933	-296	-31.73
53	General Merchandise Stores	3,992	3,924	68	1.73
54	Food Stores	1,773	1,425	348	24.42
55	Automotive Dealers	1,138	1,488	-350	-23.52
56	Apparel Stores	598	752	-154	-20.48
57	Furniture Stores	534	674	-140	-20.77
58	Eating & Drinking Places	8,313	10,343	-2,030	-19.63
59	Miscellaneous Retail	1,424	1,833	-409	-22.31
60	Banking	526	637	-111	-17.43
61	Credit Agencies	513	478	35	7.32
62	Security Brokers	75	92	-17	-18.48
63	Insurance	369	461	-92	-19.96
64	Insurance Agents	548	617	-69	-11.18
65	Real Estate	481	553	-72	-13.02
66	Miscellaneous Finance	14	34	-20	-58.82
67	Holding & Other Investment Offices	34	35	-1	-2.86
70	Hotels	1,757	1,918	-161	-8.39
72	Personal Services	607	794	-187	-23.55
73	Business Services	3,998	6,795	-2,797	-41.16
75	Automotive Repair	534	1,476	-942	-63.82
76	Miscellaneous Repair Services	212	347	-135	-38.90
78	Motion Pictures	119	195	-76	-38.97
79	Amusement & Recreation	1,397	1,634	-237	-14.50
80	Health Services	2,868	3,229	-361	-11.18
81	Legal Services	256	279	-23	-8.24
82	Educational Services	1,144	1,656	-512	-30.92
83	Social Services	1,331	1,863	-532	-28.56
84	Museums	18	23	-5	-21.74
86	Membership Organizations	594	796	-202	-25.38
88	Private Households	2,813	4,245	-1,432	-33.73
89	Miscellaneous Services	387	579	-192	-33.16
91	Government	727	1,027	-300	-29.21
92	Justice	220	286	-66	-23.08
93	Public Finance	323	298	25	8.39

JOB OPENINGS BY INDUSTRY
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1984 AND 1985
STATE OF IOWA

SIC 1/ CODE	INDUSTRY	YEAR ENDING DEC 1985	YEAR ENDING DEC 1984	CHANGE NUMBER	CHANGE PERCENT
94	Administration of Human Resource Programs.....	472	1,155	-683	-59.13
95	Administration of Environmental Quality.....	226	303	-77	-25.41
96	Administration of Economic Programs.....	258	281	-23	-8.19
97	National Security.....	63	67	-4	-5.97
99	Not Classified.....	61	62	-1	-1.61

1/ SIC is the acronym for Standard Industrial Classification.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service.

APPENDIX H

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND
FOR
SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 1			
TOTAL	4,199	295	14.23
Professional, Technical, Managerial	273	5	54.60
Clerical	559	19	29.42
Sales	266	10	26.60
Services	529	33	16.03
Agricultural	355	120	2.96
Processing	251	22	11.41
Machine Trades	273	20	13.65
Bench Work	395	5	79.00
Structural Work	624	44	14.18
Miscellaneous	674	17	39.65
SDA 2			
TOTAL	10,585	4,479	2.36
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,012	240	4.22
Clerical	1,902	399	4.77
Sales	880	488	1.80
Services	1,613	653	2.47
Agricultural	877	1,355	0.65
Processing	262	278	0.94
Machine Trades	494	30	16.47
Bench Work	1,180	299	3.95
Structural Work	1,118	348	3.21
Miscellaneous	1,247	389	3.21
SDA 3			
TOTAL	8,630	3,138	2.75
Professional, Technical, Managerial	926	116	7.98
Clerical	1,530	285	5.37
Sales	802	319	2.51
Services	1,665	681	2.44
Agricultural	553	844	0.66
Processing	615	281	2.19
Machine Trades	415	51	8.14
Bench Work	256	98	2.61
Structural Work	974	224	4.35
Miscellaneous	894	239	3.74

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 4			
TOTAL	17,162	6,404	2.68
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,860	423	4.40
Clerical	2,978	905	3.29
Sales	1,416	673	2.10
Services	3,042	1,596	1.91
Agricultural	661	481	1.37
Processing	1,420	1,095	1.30
Machine Trades	765	120	6.38
Bench Work	993	242	4.10
Structural Work	1,901	398	4.78
Miscellaneous	2,126	471	4.51
SDA 5			
TOTAL	9,727	4,845	2.01
Professional, Technical, Managerial	935	221	4.23
Clerical	1,817	445	4.08
Sales	866	660	1.31
Services	1,779	993	1.79
Agricultural	282	1,667	0.17
Processing	426	136	3.13
Machine Trades	548	62	8.84
Bench Work	521	70	7.44
Structural Work	1,185	225	5.27
Miscellaneous			
SDA 6			
TOTAL	6,459	2,269	2.85
Professional, Technical, Managerial	654	44	14.86
Clerical	1,170	104	11.25
Sales	419	189	2.22
Services	1,034	168	6.15
Agricultural	245	772	0.32
Processing	569	621	0.92
Machine Trades	787	126	6.25
Bench Work	425	4	106.25
Structural Work	622	55	11.31
Miscellaneous	534	186	2.87

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 7			
TOTAL	21,578	5,426	3.98
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,835	295	6.22
Clerical	3,289	587	5.60
Sales	1,334	394	3.39
Services	4,060	630	6.44
Agricultural	2,964	2,650	1.12
Processing	882	30	29.40
Machine Trades	1,933	138	14.01
Bench Work	488	26	18.77
Structural Work	2,280	314	7.26
Miscellaneous	2,513	362	6.94
SDA 8			
TOTAL	12,112	2,426	4.99
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,078	205	5.26
Clerical	1,911	442	4.32
Sales	815	177	4.60
Services	1,953	720	2.71
Agricultural	171	52	3.29
Processing	562	108	5.20
Machine Trades	1,239	89	13.92
Bench Work	832	254	3.28
Structural Work	1,398	130	10.75
Miscellaneous	2,153	249	8.65
SDA 9			
TOTAL	35,024	7,729	4.53
Professional, Technical, Managerial	3,315	709	4.68
Clerical	6,182	1,755	3.52
Sales	1,848	664	2.78
Services	5,828	1,787	3.26
Agricultural	300	818	0.37
Processing	1,273	252	5.05
Machine Trades	4,044	340	11.89
Bench Work	1,912	141	13.56
Structural Work	4,185	531	7.88
Miscellaneous	6,137	732	8.38

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 10			
TOTAL	29,240	10,315	2.83
Professional, Technical, Managerial	3,697	590	6.27
Clerical	4,630	1,275	3.63
Sales	2,345	916	2.56
Services	4,620	2,347	1.97
Agricultural	790	3,232	0.24
Processing	632	195	3.24
Machine Trades	1,531	186	8.23
Bench Work	2,945	182	16.18
Structural Work	3,357	712	4.71
Miscellaneous	4,693	680	6.90
SDA 11			
TOTAL	43,560	15,856	2.75
Professional, Technical, Managerial	5,609	736	7.62
Clerical	9,531	2,918	3.27
Sales	3,265	1,169	2.79
Services	8,358	4,001	2.09
Agricultural	710	2,957	0.24
Processing	1,494	1,075	1.39
Machine Trades	2,472	537	4.60
Bench Work	1,887	190	9.93
Structural Work	4,995	1,020	4.90
Miscellaneous	5,239	1,253	4.18
SDA 12			
TOTAL	7,573	2,443	3.10
Professional, Technical, Managerial	511	42	12.17
Clerical	1,204	115	10.47
Sales	561	60	9.35
Services	1,152	234	4.92
Agricultural	1,346	1,216	1.11
Processing	464	447	1.04
Machine Trades	474	82	5.78
Bench Work	177	1	177.00
Structural Work	860	127	6.77
Miscellaneous	824	119	6.92

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 13			
TOTAL	21,046	5,228	4.03
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,599	192	8.33
Clerical	3,820	809	4.72
Sales	1,254	366	3.43
Services	4,442	1,431	3.10
Agricultural	1,382	871	1.59
Processing	983	427	2.30
Machine Trades	1,755	110	15.95
Bench Work	438	60	7.30
Structural Work	2,300	401	5.74
Miscellaneous	3,073	561	5.48
SDA 14			
TOTAL	5,799	1,262	4.60
Professional, Technical, Managerial	462	54	8.56
Clerical	930	108	8.61
Sales	317	120	2.64
Services	1,232	498	2.47
Agricultural	328	131	2.50
Processing	103	22	4.68
Machine Trades	322	25	12.88
Bench Work	522	103	5.07
Structural Work	961	110	8.74
Miscellaneous	622	91	6.84
SDA 15			
TOTAL	15,652	3,985	3.93
Professional, Technical, Managerial	1,323	216	6.13
Clerical	2,508	403	6.22
Sales	858	296	2.90
Services	3,530	1,037	3.40
Agricultural	472	1,034	0.46
Processing	386	100	3.86
Machine Trades	1,275	106	12.03
Bench Work	1,244	74	16.81
Structural Work	2,225	342	6.51
Miscellaneous	1,831	377	4.86

LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS	OPENINGS	SUPPLY/DEMAND RATIO
SDA 16			
TOTAL	17,571	6,076	2.89
Professional, Technical, Managerial.....	1,430	244	5.86
Clerical.....	3,195	995	3.21
Sales.....	1,021	608	1.68
Services.....	2,786	1,016	2.74
Agricultural.....	921	1,228	0.75
Processing.....	416	130	3.20
Machine Trades.....	1,264	205	6.17
Bench Work.....	1,860	427	4.36
Structural Work.....	1,652	543	3.04
Miscellaneous.....	3,026	680	4.45

SOURCE: Labor Market Information Unit, Iowa Department of Job Service.

APPENDIX I

JOB SERVICE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Contains Labor force, unemployment and employment data by labor area;
Industry employment by labor area

Available Monthly for State, MSA's and counties

Contact Ann Wagner (515) 281-8182

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Contains Characteristics of Job Service applicants;
Openings and applicants by occupation'
Job openings by industry;
Nonagricultural wage and salary employment;
Labor force and unemployment;
Characteristics of the insured unemployed

Available Quarterly for the 16 Service Delivery Areas

Contact Mike Blank (515) 281-8179
Jone Culp (515) 281-8183

WAGE SURVEYS

Contains Wage information by occupation - averages, ranges and frequency distribution

Available Annually for State;
As requested by local users for substate areas

Contact Jim Gillaspey (515) 281-8179

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS

Contains Population by sex and minority (1980);
Employment status by sex and minority status for previous calendar year;
Occupational attachment of the labor force by race, sex and EEO category (1980);
Occupation of Job Service applicants

Available Annually for State, MSA's, counties and selected cities

Contact Jone Culp (515) 281-8183

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES)

Contains Detailed data on industry staffing patterns;
Data is obtained from a mail survey of a sample of employers that is conducted in a three-year cycle;
- 1st year - Regulated industries, wholesale, and retail trade, state and local government
- 2nd year - Manufacturing and hospitals
- 3rd year - Mining, construction, finance, banking and insurance, services

Available Annually for State
(Three consecutive annual publications needed for a complete series)

Contact Steve Ford (515) 281-8183

INDUSTRY/OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS

Contains Occupational projections to 1986 for the nonagricultural wage and salary component of employment

Available Annually for State and the 16 Service Delivery Areas

Contact Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

IOWA LABOR SUPPLY/DEMAND ANALYSIS

Contains Job openings and applicants by occupation;
Job openings by industry;
Characteristics of the insured unemployed;
Appendix contains labor supply and demand for selected local offices

Available Quarterly for State

Contact Mike Blank (515) 281-8179

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS

Contains Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for production workers in manufacturing

Available Monthly for State and MSA's that contain the cities of Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Sioux City and Waterloo

Contact Steve Deeds (515) 281-3895
Bill Voyce (515) 281-3895

202 SUMMARY TABLES

Contains Employment and wage data by industry (tabulated from Quarterly Employer's Payroll and Contribution Report - IESC-21)

Available Quarterly for State and all Iowa counties

Contact Bob Schutt (515) 281-8178

JOB INSURANCE BENEFITS

Contains Number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid under the state and federal unemployment insurance programs

Available Monthly for State and all Iowa counties

Contact Bob Schutt (515) 281-8178